MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET:::WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 9. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1849. NO. 4.

PUBLISHED BY
W. & W. J. BUCKMINSTER.

TERMS, $2,00 in advance—if payment is unreasonably delayed $2,50 will be charged.

☞ Papers not discontinued without a personal or written notice from the subscriber or postmaster and arrearages paid.

☞ No paper sent for a term less than six months.

☞ All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor at Boston.

☞ Advertising on reasonable terms.

AGRICULTURE.

HOLIDAYS OF FARMERS.

The Shows and Festivals of the season are now closed, and farmers are left to reflect on the results of the numerous meetings that have been held in our country. We have given in the Ploughman particular accounts of the proceedings at nine of these meetings in Massachusetts, eight of which the editor of this paper attended personally, and witnessed the proceedings.

It is gratifying to be able to report the increased interest which is manifested at these meetings, and the order and sobriety which has been observed at all of them. At Salem Gov. Briggs made the remark that he had spent a day at Dedham, mingling freely with many thousands of people, and seeing not an individual who appeared to be intoxicated. At Salem also he had traversed the Common and went in the midst of multitudes who were examining the cattle at the pens—yet in no place had he seen an individual intoxicated with liquor.

Much credit is due to all our Societies for providing a Police to exclude the retailers of strong drink. Farmers and Mechanics may now trust their children to attend at these exhibitions without much fear of their contracting habits of drinking. The officers of these Societies have full power over the territory which they may occupy for the day, and we hope they will allow of no encroachment on the proper business of such meetings.

There is one nuisance, however, which has become too common at all these festivals, and which should not be tolerated; that is the *noisy auctions* that are set up in the very midst of these assemblies—on the main route that the procession is to take—and in the most central places where they can find a footing. These babbling retailers of small street wares raise their voices higher than modest officers are inclined to do, and the proper business of the legitimate meetings is interrupted and delayed. There is no propriety in allowing these street auctioneers to take advantage of people who are passing and have assembled for other purposes. They are quite too noisy on such occasions to be admitted into good company.

Another poor practice too is gaining ground in some of our counties. We mean the practice of permitting tents in the very grounds selected for cattle shows and the exhibition of tools,—for the purpose of showing monkeys, baboons, and puppies with two tails. At these tents are placed drums and other noisy music to attract people from what is really worth seeing and to persuade children to spend their money for that which profiteth not.

We hope and trust that the trustees and principal officers of our Agricultural Societies will give due notice to the public before another Anniversary occurs, that public auctions and caravan tents will not be permitted to interfere with the regular business of the day. The whole of the day, after nine o'clock, is too short to finish up properly the regular business of these meetings, and the officers ought not to be interrupted in the discharge of their proper duties.

Notice should be given in advance, and the caravans and managers of street auctions will have no cause to complain of such as have no occasion for their company on such days as these. We cannot believe that a single officer, who takes the least interest in making these Agricultural Holidays respectable, can consider these auctions and caravans, in any other light than as nuisances, that ought to be abated.

If there are two sides to this question let us have the other—let us know what can be said in favor of these gross interruptions of most useful meetings. Our columns are open to any one who will correspond with us under his proper signature.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

CATTLE SHOWS AND MILITARY MUSTERS.

Mr. Editor,—The striking contrast, in moral influence, exhibited by the gatherings at Cattle Shows and Military Musters cannot fail to arrest the attention of every observing man.

Military parades ever have been characterised by drunkenness, gambling, carousing and fighting, and those, who by their vicious habits delight in such scenes, are usually, in great numbers, found at such places. Desperadoes of every description may be seen prowling about military encampments, whose purposes are evil and only evil, committing every species of iniquity upon those who are governed by better motives, and contaminating the whole atmosphere in the region about them with the pestilential vapors, that everywhere pervade their presence.

The history of Military Musters the present season is but a sad commentary upon the recurrence of such occasions, and their existence cannot fail to exert a demoralizing influence upon the "rising generation" in those regions where they are held. The power of these "outlaws" guided by the "spirit of darkness," has so far prevailed, that in some instances even the Military have been driven from the parade ground, and scenes of the most disgraceful character enacted, requiring the presence of the Sheriff of the County to quell the disturbance and restore order.

Every reflecting mind must see that the repetition of such scenes, can have no other influence, than a direct tendency to subvert the established order of society and beget a spirit of insubordination and recklessness, tending to overthrow all law and civil restraint, imposed by Government to promote the highest interests of the people.

It does not follow as a matter of course that the "Military System" is responsible for these evils, or that they necessarily grow out of it; but it must be acknowledged, that gambling and intemperance and their concomitant evils, ever have, and in all probability, ever will accompany military parades.

Since, by the Statutes of the Commonwealth, the Assessors of the various towns and cities, are required to enroll the names of able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years in order to develop the Military strength of the State, and aid the authorities in executing the Laws, it is a matter that deserves the serious consideration of future Legislators, whether the evils attending the present system of Military Musters, do not greatly overbalance the advantages derived from it—and whether it might not, with safety, be entirely dispensed with.

But at Agricultural Fairs, a very different state of things exists, very different scenes are witnessed. Here are gathered together the "bone and sinew of the country", the old and the young of both sexes, the learned and the unlearned commingling in scenes of the highest and purest enjoyment. Here are also gathered together for exhibition, products of the farm, the dairy, the garden, the orchard and the workshop, representing every department of industrial life; and those who meet to view them, exchange their congratulations with a spirit, evincing the existence of the kindest feelings and emotions of the human heart. The tranquillity and order that everywhere characterise these Annual gatherings, prove them to be occasions eminently calculated to promote the best interests of those engaged in them, and a holiday filled with so much rational pleasure cannot fail to leave a salutary impression upon those engaged in the varied occupations of a free and enlightened community.

Most deeply is it to be regretted, that the funds annually expended by the State in support of Military parades—could not be bestowed upon the different Agricultural Associations—to enable them more fully to carry out their laudable endeavors, to inspire a deeper interest in that, of all others, most important avocation—the farmer's. W.

Sturbridge, Oct. 12, 1849.

☞ The high honor of collecting together very large numbers of citizens for purposes of improvement, without engendering dissipation and riot, belongs to our Agricultural Associations, and good men of all classes should be ready to give them credit for the improvement.

The Statute laws have given authority to such Societies to regulate and rule, for the time being, the territory that they may occupy. And all our Societies have availed themselves of the privilege granted in the Statutes.

Yet as wars may arise contrary to the will of a majority of the people, even in countries where the people have a right to rule, it may not be prudent at once to dispense with military power. Insurrections and all internal commotions must be suppressed by military aid whenever the civil officers are in danger of being overpowered by reckless numbers.

If mankind were sufficiently enlightened, there would be no need of military power—and it is hoped that the time is coming when all this parade and expense will be spared. But suppose your gamblers and your rowdies should take a fancy in great numbers, to invade the precincts assigned to the farmers in their peaceful meetings; who is to rout them and bring them to justice?

Military aid is sometimes needful, and we must not rashly oppose a limited system of military discipline. All able bodied men are not now, as formerly, liable to be called on for military duty. The system at present is to pay a few companies for doing the business of the whole country. Probably we cannot do better under present circumstances. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

TREES ON CLAYEY OR SANDY SOILS.

Suncook, N. H., Oct. 7, 1849.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please inform me through your valuable paper, the best course to adopt to set out apple trees on clayey ground and have them do well; also on sandy ground. In order to have them near my house I must set them on one or the other; on which piece do you think I shall succeed best?

Yours truly, IRA B. OSGOOD.

☞ Our correspondent will find in some of our late numbers particular directions for setting trees. When the land about the dwelling-house is too clayey, sand, or something more porous than clay should be mixed with the soil.

The best soils have about twenty-five per cent of clay and seven to five per cent of sand, or sandy matter. Clay and sand composing the chief ingredients in all soils. The other matters found in furrows are not properly soil, but minerals or the product of decayed vegetation, often enriched by the excrements of animals.

When any soil is found to have about a due proportion of the primary articles, clay and sand, we have nothing to do in order to render it productive but to apply what we call manures. These are more or less evanescent according to the nature of the ingredients. Such as operate the most powerfully the first season are not always the most permanent.

When trees are set in any kind of soil the matter that is placed next to the roots should be a good, fine, garden mould—the manure that may be in it being all well rotted—because unrotted manure creates too much heat to come in contact with the young and tender fibres that are expected to start from the main roots.

When a tree is set—say as deep as it stood in the nursery—the surface around it should be well covered with straw or other litter in case it is spring season. But when a tree is set in Autumn no litter should be placed around the trunk for fear of mice—yet the tree should be supported upright.—This may be done by banking with any kind of earth or sods to remain through the winter, and to serve instead of staking.

But in the spring this banking should be removed and litter should be substituted with stones on it to keep it in place. Now your trees are set, and you have taken care to place good mould next to the roots, but this will not suffice for more than one year; and whether your soil is too clayey or too sandy—or neither—you must keep it broken and loose if you would have your trees flourish.

If the soil is quite too clayey you should use such manure for the tilled crop, that you cultivate between the trees, as has the most sand in it. It is as easy to cover the cow-yard with sand as with clay, when you have both, and in this way you will soon ameliorate a clayey soil. Keep it constantly in tillage for years while your trees are young—Corn or potatoes may then be grown nearly as well as if no trees were set.

On the other hand, when the soil is too sandy, put clayey matter into your cow-yard, or directly on to the field, and plough quite deep. You never plough deep enough for an orchard. Trees must have moisture in a dry time, and you can let them have enough of it if you plough deep enough.—Corn and beans will get along very well with a furrow six inches deep; but trees often lose their apples if not their life for want of moisture.

By ploughing deep among your trees you make a clayey soil better—for it is sometimes too wet for fruit trees—and deep ploughing serves to drain off the excessive moisture as well as to enable the roots to go deep and find a sufficiency of it when the surface suffers with drought.

On setting trees in a sandy soil it is important not only to plough deep, but to place around the roots peat mud. Old mud that has been dug for a whole year may be placed in contact with the roots at the time of setting. That which is fresh dug may be placed on the surface about the trees. Nothing serves better to retain moisture in a soil than a mixture of good peat mud. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

BUTTERNUTS.

VALUE OF AND HOW PRESERVED.

The butternut tree is found growing wild in many parts of New England, is easily cultivated, and grows fast and to a large size in a good soil. Altogether this tree possesses many useful qualities to recommend it to our attention, and it should have a place in every garden. For mechanical purposes the wood is nearly equal to the black walnut in toughness, durability, and beauty, being used for gunstocks, furniture, wooden bowls, carriage panels, and coffins, and where abundant for house timber and fences.

The bark and the nutshells afford a good dye, varying in shade from a light fawn colour to brown, purple, and black. From the inner bark an extract is prepared, that has been much used in medicine as a safe and gentle laxative. The meat of the nuts, as is well known, is good to eat, and, if carefully dried and not too old, is very pleasant to the taste, but becomes rancid and unwholesome by age. Moreover the unripe nuts in their shells, gathered while still green and tender, make excellent pickles, nearly equal to those of English walnuts. The liquor in which they have been cured is a very savory catsup for meat or fish, and improves in richness by age. The pickles need no other care than to be kept covered with the liquor; they should not be eaten till they are *one year old*, and they will keep several years, during which they actually improve in goodness. They are therefore peculiarly adapted for use in long voyages, during which most other pickles, as commonly prepared, become worthless. The vastly superior quality of pickled butternuts only requires to be tried to be generally appreciated. Our markets ought to be liberally supplied with the green nuts for pickling in their season, as the trees abound in the middle and western parts of Massachusetts and in New Hampshire, and yield plentifully almost every year, and our railroads afford sufficient facilities for sending the green fruit to Boston, where it meets with a ready sale at good prices. Nevertheless very few of these nuts have been offered for sale when green, for several years, and last summer none were to be obtained in Boston at any price. When our country friends come to know that they can get in Boston fifty cents per hundred for them in July, they may be induced hereafter to gather them in due season and send them thither.

An experience of above thirty years enables me to recommend these nuts for pickles to all who are fond of such articles, and to subjoin the following directions for curing them. Gather the nuts about the last of June or first of July, or when they are almost fully grown, but still green and *so tender that a pin can be easily passed through them.* Throw them into boiling water for a minute or two, and then wipe them with a coarse cloth to remove the clammy down that covers them. Some persons omit this process, which is not absolutely necessary. Then put the nuts into brine, made by saturating cold water with salt, and let them remain therein fourteen days, after which soak them in cold fresh water twenty-four hours, and then put them, together with three whole lemons to one hundred nuts, into the earthen jars wherein they are to be kept. For every hundred of the nuts take one gallon of pure cider vinegar, and one ounce, each, of whole black pepper, allspice, cloves, and rased ginger; boil these together, and pour the hot liquor and spice over the nuts, cover the jars, and tie them close. They should not be opened for use in less than a year. H.

☞ We are not at liberty to give the name of our correspondent to the public, but our readers may depend upon it that he well understands what he communicates. We believe there are great numbers of bearing butternut trees within a few miles of Boston, though we were not aware that the nuts are in great demand for pickling.

The timber may be useful for many purposes, but we doubt whether the cultivation of the trees for the purpose of procuring timber would be profitable. The nuts pickled might bring much gold in the California market. [Editor.

MIDDLESEX SOCIETY OF HUSBANDMEN AND MANUFACTURERS.

The Committee, appointed to examine the Claims for the Society's Premiums on Farms, Reclaimed Meadows, Fruit and Forest Trees, and Cranberries, submit the following Report:—

The premiums for the best cultivated Farms were claimed by ten individuals. There were nine applicants for the premiums on reclaimed Bog and Peat Meadows, and twelve for the premiums on Fruit Trees.

FARMS.

The Committee began their examinations on the farm of John H. Bent of Concord. Mr. Bent purchased his farm in December, 1847. It contains about thirty acres. It had been let out for a pasture thirty years previous to his purchase, for about thirty dollars a year, and was nearly all covered with brush, except two acres around the buildings. In the spring of 1848, he cleared and ploughed about ten acres. In the autumn he seeded down seven acres and a half, carried on forty loads of manure and about two hundred loads of loam, which he collected about the buildings and fences. This year, he cut on an acre and a half, 3200 pounds of hay; on another acre, 2629 pounds; and on the remainder, about two tons to the acre. He has two acres of Corn, two of Potatoes, four of Oats, and half an acre of Beans. Two acres he is preparing to sow with Grass this fall. The remainder of the farm is nearly in the state in which he bought it. He built a barn last year, 50 ft. by 38, 16 ft. posts, with a cellar. He has earned more by working out than he has paid for all his hired labor.

The Committee next visited the farm of E. A. and A. Lawrence, in Pepperell. This farm was examined by a committee in 1847, who then awarded to its industrious proprietors the third premium. The Committee are so well satisfied with the improvements since made by these gentlemen, that they have not hesitated to assign to them the *second* premium. The extent and manner of their operations will be seen in their statement hereunto annexed.

The Committee proceeded to view the farm of Robert Chaffin of Acton. They were highly gratified with the general appearance of the premises, and especially with the beautiful and substantial walls by which it is enclosed. The barn, also, was an object of particular admiration. It had a spacious cellar, in which, the Committee judged, there was at least forty tons of excellent Compost, and sufficient room beside for carts, wagons, ploughs, &c. The smaller agricultural implements had an appropriate place on the floor of the barn. Every thing about it, indicated the utmost care and neatness. There were also two large piles of compost manure, on other parts of the premises, awaiting the convenient time to be spread on the field. Had it been within the province of the Committee, (as in former years) to award the premiums offered for the largest and best quantity of Compost, they would, undoubtedly have presented it to Mr. Chaffin. Mr. Chaffin received, for his farm, the Society's *second* premium, some years ago, and would now have been entitled to the *first*, had not the committee believed it their duty to dispose of it to another competitor. The details of Mr. Chaffin's agricultural operations are given in his statement, which is subjoined to this report, and recommended to the attention of his cotemporaries in the practice of Husbandry.

The next farm, visited by the Committee, was that of William Gibbon, in Marlboro', which contains thirty-seven acres,—mowing, pasturing and tillage. It has been in the possession of Mr. Gibbon since 1833. At that time, it kept, for stock, three Cows and a Horse. It now maintains six Cows, a Yoke of Oxen and a Horse and produces four or five tons of Hay for sale, beyond the quantity required for the support of the stock. The farm is fenced with stone wall, throughout, most of which Mr. Gibbon has relaid, or made. He has set out and grafted 250 Apple Trees, one hundred Peach Trees, forty Quinces, most of which are in a bearing state. The average annual produce of the farm, he estimates as follows:—Apples, 100 barrels; Cider 10 to 20 barrels; Quinces, six to ten bushels; Corn, 50 bushels; Potatoes, 100; Oats, 30; Carrots, 140 bushels. For the last five years he has sold his milk at the door, and received in 1848, for Milk and Calves, $220 00.

William Buckminster, of Framingham, invited the Committee to visit his farm, and presented to them a statement, which, after investigation, they found to be a fair representation of what has been done, and what may reasonably be expected, from Mr. Buckminster's well known industry, guided as it is, by intelligent experience and persevering study. Mr. Buckminster's statement is attached to this Report.

From Framingham the Committee proceeded to Lincoln, to view the farm of Daniel Weston, for a general description of which the Committee refer to his statement annexed. The Committee were much pleased with the arrangement of Mr. Weston's barns and sheds, the cellar for the saving of manure and the conveniences for watering cattle. In the autumn he throws into the barn-yard from 75 to 100 cart-loads of meadow mud—which, as his cattle never leave the yard for drink, receives all their droppings. His barn cellar is 40 ft. long and 12 ft. wide, sufficient to contain all the droppings of the cattle, which are kept in stalls during the night. He keeps seventeen head of cattle in summer and ten in winter, and takes care to keep their manure well mixed with meadow mud and loam.

The next Farm visited by the Committee was that of J. D. Fiske of Waltham, who placed in their hands a statement, that will be found in its proper place at the close of this Report. Mr. Fiske deserves great credit for his skill and industry in rendering a rough and unproductive tract of land a pleasant and profitable farm. The Committee cheerfully recommend him and his labors to the favorable notice of the Society, when their Committee shall have more premiums to dispose of, or he shall have less successful competitors.

The Committee next looked at the Farm of Nathaniel P. Morrison, of Somerville, and satisfied themselves that its owner has been industrious, skilful, persevering and successful, in renovating an old worn-out soil, and rendering an almost worthless estate a place of great value. Mr. Morrison's statement is an interesting account of his operations, which, without doubt, will hereafter entitle him to a high premium from the funds of the Society.

By invitation from John Gordon of Brighton, the Committee visited his Farm at Brighton. Mr. Gordon turns his attention chiefly to the raising of fruits, and in regard to this agricultural product, he exceeds all that have invited the attention of the Committee. His fruit trees of all kinds—Apples, Peaches, Pears and Plums,—are in the finest condition. That portion of his farm, not expressly appropriated to the raising of fruit, is chiefly in grass, and produces a fair return for the expenditure of labor and capital. For a statement of his method of cultivation, Mr. Gordon referred the Committee to his letter of last year, which is published by the Secretary of State in the volume of *Transactions of Agricultural Societies.*

E. A. & A. Lawrence's Statement.

Our farm contains 100 acres. Soil, slate and gravelly loam; thirty-five acres in mowing and tillage; the remainder pasturing. We plant this year five acres with potatoes. Since the potato rot has appeared we have made use of but little manure in raising potatoes, substituting peat mud, plaster and ashes. We have planted ground where we had corn the previous year, putting a handful of plaster and ashes in the hill, and on peat land by putting straw in the hill. Average yield about 200 bushels per acre.

We plant 2 1-2 acres with corn. We plough our ground for corn as soon as is convenient after haying; and in the spring spread about 50 loads of compost manure, from the barn cellar, and plough it in. We also make use of a small quantity of plaster and ashes about the hill in planting. Average yield from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. We have improved 25 acres of pasture land by planting; manuring in the hill with compost manure. We sow down our ground to grass in the Spring or Fall as circumstances may require. We have reclaimed three acres of peat meadow by draining, removing stumps, roots, &c., to the amount of about twenty cords per acre. We planted it first with potatoes, then carted on gravel, and seeded it down to grass; yield of hay two tons per acre. We have also reclaimed five acres of rough pasture land, which produces about two tons to the acre. We top dress our meadow and wet land once in two years. We cut 90 tons of English hay; our cattle on an average number about 20. We keep a considerable number of swine to increase our manure, and save the wash of the dairy. We keep eight cows, making from 800 to 1,100 lbs. of butter annually. We have dug a cellar under our barn, 25 by 70 feet. It is connected with a hog yard, by a covered drain, for hogs to pass and repass. We cart in sods, peat and earth, to the barn yard and cellar. Five cows stand in the barn all the nights of the year. We have also prepared a bed of peat, which increases our manure by absorbing the water from the sink drains, &c.

We have improved our farms by building 415 rods of stone wall, 78 rods of half wall. We have grafted most of our old apple trees, raised and set out 375 apple trees, 500 peach trees, 100 pear, plum, cherry, and quince. We use ashes about the roots of young trees, hoeing the grass from them, and washing them with strong ley. In the absence of A. Lawrence, for a year past, a boy has been employed 7 months at 7 dollars a month. Extra help for haying and other work fifty dollars. We came on to the farm in 1839, and have employed no capital excepting such as the farm, with our labor, has afforded.

Pepperell, Sept. 3, 1849.

Robert Chaffin's Statement.

My Farm contains about 100 acres, 25 of which are unimproved. The soil is loamy and very full of stone. It is completely fenced with stone wall, a large share of which I have built, beside removing more than 5000 loads* of stone into Fort Pond and elsewhere out of the way. (My farm is bounded on Fort Pond over half a mile.) I have reclaimed about 5 acres of entirely worthless land, which now produces from 2 to 3 tons of good hay to the acre. I used no gravel for this purpose, not having any on my premises; but after sowing my grass seed, I pressed it down with a heavy roller drawn by hand, in the spring and fall. It soon became swarded so that I could cart my hay upon it as well as upon upland. I have mown some of this land upwards of 25 years; every second or third year, it should be top-dressed and well harrowed with a sharp harrow, and rolled. My farm abounds with granite of a fine quality, of which I make posts for gates &c., which I find much cheaper than wood. I raise Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley and Indian Corn, sufficient for the use of my family, with the addition of about 2 barrels of flour per year. I estimate my annual produce of potatoes at 150 bushels; English turnips at 300 bushels. I can keep 10 cows, 2 oxen, a horse and some young cattle. I cut no poor hay, but have fodder enough to keep my stock, summer and winter. I sell no hay at present. I raise my own cows, and some to sell; I have raised 4 heifers the present season, and 3 the last. I keep the finest bull I can find, and raise calves from my best cows. I have an orchard of about 250 apple trees, 200 of which I raised from the seed, and they are now in a bearing state, all grafted with choice fruit. I have sold more than 100 barrels in a year; this year I have not so many, and what I have are very wormy, which I attribute to neglect last year, in consequence of sickness of myself and family. I intend to set out another orchard next spring. I have a peach orchard of about 200 trees, which have produced some beautiful fruit this season. Among these trees are some nearly 30 years old, that are productive and healthy. I have also Pears, Plums, Quinces, Cherries, Grapes, &c., &c.

Two years ago I built a barn, 60 feet by 38, 16 feet posts, rafters 25 feet, with a cellar under the whole and three ventilators on the top. My cows are kept in the barn during the nights all the year round, and I keep 4 hogs in the cellar to assist in manufacturing manure. (Of which I shall give a full account to the Trustees at their Annual meeting.) Since last spring I have composted over 150 loads of manure, 75 of which is now ready to be spread on my grass lands. I consider one load of manure composted in this cellar worth three which has been exposed to the action of frost, rain, evaporation, &c. My cellar is close, excluding the frost and rain altogether. My barn is kept locked at night to exclude strollers, who, I think cause more fires than are caused by lightning.

The following is an estimate, according to a memorandum kept for several years past, of the profits of my farm for one year:

Stock, Pork, Butter, Milk, Poultry, Fruit, &c., produced $1000

Expended in cash for laborers, farming tools, household affairs, taxes, repairs, &c. about $750

I calculate to improve my farm to the value of from 50 to 100 dollars a year, by laying over wall, reclaiming low land, setting out fruit trees, &c.

The original farm, 30 years ago, consisted of 75 acres, valued at about $1500; the buildings were a mere shell, without clapboards or paint; stock, 2 oxen, 3 cows, and one horse.

West Acton, Sept. 7th, 1849.

P. S. You will please excuse the imperfection of my communication, when I tell you I never attended school six months in my life. I was born and brought up, on the farm on which I now live, which is two miles from any school, (no credit to the town, by the way,) and having had ill health, was unable to attend school, at so great a distance. R. C.

William Buckminster's Statement.

The farm, which I now own and occupy, has been in my actual occupation but three and a half years. It was purchased by me in 1836 but for the last five years it had been occupied by others, whose system it was to shave it as close as possible, keep but little stock, and sell off the produce.

Thus on the eighty acres of cleared land, of which the farm consisted, only four cows were kept in summer, and yet thirteen acres of corn were planted in a year, and the crop was mostly sold off. Since that time six to eight acres of the land have been cleared for pasture ground, and the farm now consists of nearly ninety acres of cleared land.

Since I first became the owner, I have built and re-set one hundred and eighty (180) rods of good stone wall—60 on the county road—50 on the saw-mill road—30 between meadow and pasture—and thirty of faced wall on two sides of the garden and ten behind the tool house. Much of this wall cost me one dollar a rod. The wall on the county road was so rebuilt as to make the road half a rod wider for the 60 rods in length. The wall on the saw-mill road was much of it made new, and the whole road, (50 rods long) and three rods wide was laid out by me and *given* to the public for a town way.

On this farm I now keep twenty-five head of cattle, sending off eight to ten young cattle to a distant pasture for four months. From this stock and half a dozen hogs, on the average, I make three hundred loads of manure annually. With this I am fast recruiting the farm that was so hard run for five years.

I now cut forty to fifty tons of hay and plant four acres of corn and one of potatoes, besides the acre of garden that has a variety of products for family use—thus manuring six acres of tillage land, in addition to two acres of nursery trees, and the mowing ground. Of corn I harvest more than 60 bushels an acre. Of rye the average is ten bushels, as the ground is not manured. I have three acres of this.

Within the term of four years six acres of the low meadow ground, that produced nothing but poor meadow hay, have been converted into good English mowing, where two tons are the average crop per acre, in addition to the rowen—much of this second crop is half equal in quantity to the first.

Within the same term, five acres of pine swamp land have been cleared and brought to bear good English grass without the aid of manure. One acre of it has been cleared of the stumps, and this bears two tons of hay. The other acres average one ton.

Within three years, three hundred fruit trees have been set—most of them apple trees of the best kinds—and one acre more has been set with peach trees. Also twelve thousand nursery trees have been set, and thoroughly cultivated—half of them have been grafted or budded, and many will be large enough for transplanting next year. All the nursery trees were raised from the seed that was sown in 1845. Five hundred thrifty pear stocks have been set this season—these were purchased.

Eight cows are kept at home in summer, and the milk is sold in the village.

Within three years, one thousand dollars have been expended in enlarging the house and barn, building a wood-house, tool-house, corn-house, a double carriage-house, and two sheds, eighty feet in length, to shelter the cattle and manure in the cow-yard. In addition to this outlay, I have built a separate dwelling house, suitable for a hired man and his family, at a cost of four hundred and fifty dollars.

At home a lead pipe, of one inch bore, has been laid to a fine well, fourteen rods distant. Through this a copper pump brings water into the kitchen, with the slight labor of a child. The pipe is so good that the water is drawn as easily as if the well was under the house of the depth of twenty feet. The cost of this, including the pump and digging to lay the pipe, was nearly fifty dollars.

All this outlay will be repaid in the improved facilities for managing the farm, as the whole was founded on the principle of utility. No manure has been purchased, for the produce has all been expended on the farm, and that, in good time, will make the farm rich enough.

The produce of this farm is not represented as large, compared with the number of acres of cleared land. It is not half what it should be, and will be, under proper cultivation. But the farm was much exhausted and run down at the time when I took possession in 1846. My claim is for "betterments." I think I have much improved the farm.

Framingham, Sept. 5th, 1849.

Daniel Weston's Statement.

My farm, which I offer for your consideration, consists of eighty acres of land, forty-six of which I came in possession of in 1828. In 1834 bought 21 acres of pasture land; in 1846 bought 13 acres. The fences were in a very dilapidated condition, and from that time to the present, I have new set old walls, and built new, between three and four hundred rods;—cash paid for the whole, above my own labor, not exceeding 14 dollars. The buildings upon the premises were poor. The sum paid for repairs amounting to 1000 dollars. When I first came upon my farm it was in a very low state of cultivation, not producing more than 12 tons of hay per annum. I have reclaimed 10 acres of meadow land; and brought the farm into such a condition, that I now cut between 30 and 40 tons of hay. There is a diversity of soil, some consists of light sandy loam, other of black, some of a light deep yellow loam. My method of raising corn is to plough the ground the last of September, about eight inches deep, keeping it as level as possible. And in the spring cart on 40 loads of compost manure to the acre, spreading it over the ground, using the harrow and cultivator, cross it out both ways 3 feet apart; hoe twice, keeping it level, never planting it on the same ground two years in succession; preferring potatoes the second year. For potatoes using the same quantity of manure as for corn, furrowing it out only one way, dropping the potatoes about a foot apart in drills; by this method I have from 175 to 200 bushels to the acre. I plant from five to six acres a year. I have an asparagus bed, the produce of which amounts to between 40 and 50 dollars a year. Also, a strawberry bed consisting of about a quarter of an acre, yielding from 75 to 100 dollars a year. I have 300 peach trees, 150 of which are in fruit this year; probably between two and three hundred bushels will be obtained from them this year, worth from three to four hundred dollars; 240 engrafted apple trees, averaging 100 barrels a year. Also 100 quince bushes, producing about 10 bushels a year. I have 42 Bartlett pear trees, part of them in a bearing state; and 30 Green Gage plum trees, but have not much profit from pear or plum trees at present, they being young. My method of cultivating fruit is, to keep the ground tilled, planting when the trees are small, either corn, potatoes or beans, and manuring freely. I keep upon my farm, 8 cows, 1 yoke of oxen and 1 horse, during the summer season. In winter, 17 head of cattle, selling my milk the year round, which amounts to three or four hundred dollars a year. The labor upon my farm for the last eight years, has been performed by myself and son, excepting one man through haying, which takes from 20 to 25 days. In addition to this, 70 days of my time is taken in going to market.

Eight years since I commenced reclaiming about ten acres of meadow land, producing only sour kinds of grass, Beaver grey and Buck-horn. I commenced upon about 3 acres, by carting on yellow loam, after digging a ditch around, and through the centre. Covering it 3 inches deep, and carting on compost manure, and seeding it down in the fall. I very soon found that this method was not a good one: the loam making a hard body, it held the surface water, by that means killing out the grass. In a few years I found it necessary to plough it, (the wild grass coming in) keeping it level, and since that time it has produced a very good crop.

Not being satisfied with this method, I adopted another; I drained the remainder of my meadow, and took off the bogs. I let it out to Irishmen at 12 dollars an acre; burnt it over, and obtained a good crop for two years, without top dressing. This last I consider the cheapest, easiest, and best method of reclaiming wet meadow land.

Lincoln.

J. D. Fiske's Statement.

My farm contains 50 acres. It came into my possession in 1842. There were no buildings upon the place at the time. I built my house in 1842 and my barn in 1843. My barn is 40 by 50 feet with a cellar under the whole. Being engaged most of the time during those years about my buildings, I did not make much improvement upon my farm, which was then in an unproductive state, not yielding more than 10 tons of hay, including the meadow. At that time I kept 2 cows and a horse in the summer, and 3 cows and 1 yoke of oxen in the winter. Very little fruit of any kind grew upon the place. In 1845 I commenced with one acre of low peat land, which was then covered with a growth of wood consisting of maple and birch. The wood was cut off, and the whole piece was turned over by means of a sharp bog hoe. It was planted with potatoes the first year. The crop was 150 bushels, which I sold at that time for 40 cents per bushel. One man turned this piece over in 9 1-2 days. This man I paid $105 for a year. In the 3 following years I proceeded to subdue 6 acres more, taking 2 acres per year in the same way. The average yield per acre being 150 bushels, which I sold at a price averaging from 95 cents to $1 per bushel.

Most of this land is now laid to grass, and yielded the present year, I should judge, about two tons to the acre. In addition to this I have one acre, which formerly produced nothing but bushes and coarse wild grass, which I have treated as follows. After digging a ditch through the centre, I proceeded to pare off the bogs, and otherwise make the surface as level as possible. I then carted on gravel thrown out of my barn cellar and covered it 3 inches thick, giving it a dressing of manure, and sowing it to grass. This has yielded at least 3 tons per year at the first crop. During the whole time I have owned my farm I have purchased $140 worth of manure; the remainder has been made upon the farm. The labor upon the farm has been performed by myself and one hired man the year round, and another man part of the year. About 35 rods of heavy wall has been laid the past year. The produce of my farm the past year is as follows. 30 tons of English Hay, 200 bushels of Grain, 900 bushels of Potatoes, 1,000 lbs. of Pork, Milk, $200. Fruit, thirty barrels, beside enough for family use. I now keep five head of cattle in the summer and fourteen in the winter. *No ardent spirit is used upon the farm.*

Waltham, Sept. 8th.

N. P. Morrison's Statement.

In the management of my farm my object has been to improve the land and trees so as to realize the greatest profit from the least expense. I purchased my farm in 1842 for $5,000. It consists of between nineteen and twenty acres; eight or nine of which includes the buildings and fruit trees; the remainder, when I purchased it, was a stony, worn-out pasture, which would not produce two hundred pounds of oats to an acre. I commenced ploughing, digging out the stones, and manuring it, till it became productive and suitable for all kinds of vegetables. I have set on the same between eighty and ninety apple trees.

I have in all about 600 fruit trees: about 40 kinds of apples, 20 kinds of pears, 40 quince trees, 40 cherry trees, a few peach and plum trees. When I purchased, my orchard was principally grass ground, which I consider to be very injurious to the growth of the trees and fruit. It was impossible to plough near many of the trees in consequence of low limbs; I commenced pruning about the last of February I think, 1842, and made a dreadful havoc both to limbs and trees, as many good and experienced farmers thought, and assured me that I was "spoiling my orchard." I commenced grafting also during the same Spring, and have continued to graft each succeeding year. I have taken the tops from about 60 trees, many of which were more than a foot in diameter. I gathered from one tree, the third year after grafting, 3 bbls. of Baldwin apples, 5th year 5 bbls.

The trees are now in a healthy condition. My horses can walk under and near every tree so as to plough with all ease. I prune and scrape my trees every year, generally in February and March. Scraping I consider to be of great importance, and would recommend to all to practise the same. I think my orchard, previous to my purchasing it, never produced more than 60 barrels in a year.

In 1842	I had 45 bbls.		(early apples not included.)
1843	"	55	"
1844	"	186	"
1845	"	183	"
1846	"	116	(Russetts failed.)
1847	"	200	"
1848	"	130	(Russetts failed.)
1849	prospect very good.		

The nett income of my farm since 1842 up to Sept. 1st, 1849, is as follows.

2 Wagons	$150
Buggy and Harness	151
Horse	120
3 Ploughs, Cart and Wheelbarrow	83
Haycutter and Grindstone	23
Water brought in lead pipes	50
Barn and Sheds	1,000
Cash paid for building Meeting House	100
House	2,500
Cash for Pear Trees	25
" " Plum " &c.	5
" due and on hand	791
1 Cow	20
1 Piano Forte	125
	$5,143

I had a partner during the first five years, whose nett income was about $1,200.

The above I consider to be a correct statement of the amount realized from 19 1-2 acres of land, and within the time specified above.

The amount paid out for labor and manure on the whole farm will not exceed $200 per year for the last three years. In 1847 the amount sold was $1,750. In 1848 about $1,200. In 1849 it will probably be from $1,000 to $1,200. I consider this year to be the most unprofitable one for marketing that we have had for twenty years; many of my crops have entirely failed, such as early pears, quinces, cabbages, &c.

Somerville, Aug. 27.

Edwin Wheeler's Statement.

The whole number of acres in my farm is about 50, and improved the present year as follows. About 7 acres in English Grass; 3 1-2 do. Potatoes; 3 do. Oats; 2 do. Corn; 1 do. Garden, &c.; 1-2 acre Turnip Seed, (from which I had $100 worth of seed,) and about 5 do. pasturing. I have 5 or 6 acres of bank or brook meadow, and about 18 acres of river meadow, two thirds of which is partially covered with cranberry vines: the whole producing but little Hay, and that of the poorest quality, barely paying the labor of cutting it. The remainder of it is waste and woodland.

It is four years last January since I bought the place. The first year the receipts from the place, I think, were not one half what they have been the past year. At that time most of the walls were half down, and hedged in on both sides with brush and brakes: these I have cleared up, and relaid most of the walls: about 20 rods this season. I have reclaimed about two acres of meadow and bank: the bank part was covered with brush, the meadow bearing but little. I ploughed it in the fall of 1846, planted in 1847 with potatoes, manured with about 20 loads to the acre, and June, 1848, sowed oats and grass seed. After cutting the oats I spread at the rate of about 15 loads of compost manure per acre. From this piece, containing 125 rods, I cut, by estimation, 2 1-2 tons of hay, this season, being the first crop. My mode of planting is, plough in the Fall to the depth of 8 or 10 inches, then roll it smooth, spread the manure in the spring, and plough it in about 4 inches deep. I plant my potatoes 3 feet apart each way, and corn 3 feet and 3 inches. I use some plaster.

When the land is suitable for corn I plant the first year with potatoes, the second with corn, and seed it with grass seed at the last hoeing, making no hills. This way I think is better than to sow grain and grass seed. I have set about 60 apple trees and engrafted most of my old trees; these now bear some fruit. The last year I raised 500 bushels of flat turnips among my potatoes, most of which I fed to my milch cows in the winter. I cut my poorest hay and mix with it a little rice meal, shorts, or some other kind of grain, giving them from one to two quarts per day each.

I have a cellar under my barn; part is used to house my sled, cart, wagons, &c; the remainder for the hogs and manure; the bottom is covered with 1 1-4 inch oak boards, laid upon clay, and is as smooth and solid as the barn floor, to keep the manure from leaching, and the hogs from rooting up the bottom: it is much better shoveling, and I think it better every way. From the products of the farm the last year, including $18 worth of grass bought in the field, and 72 paid for corn and meal of various kinds, I have kept three cows, two swine, and one horse, for one half of the year: the remainder, 12 cows, 8 that gave milk, 2 oxen, 2 swine, and 1 horse, and had 3 tons of hay left over. The sales are as follows.

Milk	$301
Potatoes	215
Hay	136
Cranberries	55
Pork	31
Veal	27
Turnip Seed	23
Oats	18
Poultry and Eggs	17
Straw	11
Turnips	6
	840

The whole amount paid for labor the past year has not exceeded 25 dollars more than I have received for myself and team, exclusive of teaming wood in the winter, which has averaged about 120 dollars per year.

Concord, Sept. 1.

From these statements, as well as from verbal ones made to the Committee, it appears evident to them that farming should no longer be considered an unprofitable calling. No doubt some of the farms in the county yield less than the expense of cultivation; and perhaps are running their owners in debt. But the Committee have evidence, which appears to them conclusive, that intelligence, skill and industry, will overcome many if not all the disadvantages of soil and situation; and these are all that the farmers have to complain of; for all that they raise beyond a sufficiency for the supply of their own wants bears remunerating and often high prices. It is not believed that any farmer in Middlesex county will improve his condition by emigrating to California. Although the granite hills present a somewhat forbidding aspect, they are not without their value, while the rich bottoms that lie between them, and the luxuriant banks of the Charles and the Merrimac, the Concord and Nashua rivers are incomparably more estimable than the whole valley of the Sacramento.

[The remainder of this Report will be given next week.]

The Mean Temperature of September, in this city, as deduced from three daily observations at sunrise, 2 1-2 and 10 P. M. was 62, 17, or one-twentieth of a degree below the average of the month during the last 25 years. The mean of the first half of the month was 63,23, and of the second 61,11 (in 1848, 64,62 and 56,36.) Although rain fell on 13 days, the month was a dry one, but it was especially remarkable for the absence of high winds and storms; indeed it is believed that no month in 1849, were high winds and calms so generally prevalent here, as in the last, although in many places, at the South and West of us, the weather is said to have been very tempestuous.

The mean temperature of September was

In the 12 years from	1825 to 1836,	inclusive	61,89
" 13	1837 to 1849,		62,53
" 2e	1825 to 1849,		62,22

The two warmest of the last 25 Septembers were those of 1846 and 1826, the mean of which were 68 14 and 64,40; the two coldest those of 1829 and 1836, viz: 58,48 and 58,88. Although the average of June is four degrees higher than that of September, the latter month in 1836, '39 and '46 was warmer than in June.

Of the nine months that have alaeady passed in 1849, only two (March and June) have been warmer than the mean; the whole year, will, therefore, brobably be a cold one.

The quantity of rain which fell at the Cambridge Observatory, was in

September,	1844	4,503
"	1845	2,581
"	1846	2,014
"	1847	6,536
"	1848	5,177
"	1849	2,128
Average		3,825 inch.

[Traveller

DEATHS IN LONDON. The number of deaths registered in London last week, says a correspondent, was 3,183 that is equal to 454 per day, 19 every hour, and one person every three minutes. This may appear very alarming to some readers, but they must bear in minde that the vast extent and population of our metropolis, London, and its surrounding districts contain nearly three millions of persons. If this immense number of persons were placed in a line, at a distance of 14 yards apart, they would reach to the extent of 25,000 miles, or more than the circumference of the globe, so that if persons died at the above rate, viz., one every three minutes, and allowing 1,000 births every week, it would then be 26 years before all the people in London were extinct.

The Cambridge Catalogue for the year is just out. There are 300 under-graduates against 273 last year. The law school numbers 94, the medical lectures 127, divinity school 17, students in chemistry, mathematics &c., the scientific school, 35, resident graduates 4. Total 577, against 449 last year.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

William Buckminster, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1849.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Our readers will find we have devoted much room this week to the late accounts by the steamer Europa which arrived here yesterday. We think they will find the whole interesting, particularly the statement of the attempt of the Turkish government to persuade the Hungarians and Poles who had fled to Turkey for safety, to embrace the Mahometan religion.

This statement is confirmed by a letter of Kossuth himself to the British Minister, Lord Palmerston. Some of the refugees, it will be seen were disposed to submit and become Mahometans—but Kossuth set an example of firmness which was followed by nearly all in the company.

The difficulty between our government and the French Minister, Poussin, seems to be well settled by the appointment of a better man to succeed him.

EXHIBITION OF FOWLS. We are requested to state that Dr. Bennett, of Plymouth, and other gentlemen who have taken an interest in the exhibition of valuable and rare Fowls, on the fifteenth of November, have fixed on Parker & White's Agricultural Warehouse, as the best rooms that offer for the purpose. It will accordingly be held there, and all persons who have Fowls of any breed, which possess superior merits, are invited to present them for exhibition. Their store is at No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, and they will take care of any Fowls sent to them on the day previous to the show.

We hope sufficient interest will be taken by all the producers of fowls, or their *forerunners*, eggs, to make up a fine show. Send them in with their best feathers on, and let them be seen.

☞ We have not room this week for the whole of the able Report of the Committee of the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen, &c., in the county of Middlesex. But our readers will find half of it on our first page. The Report is made by Hon. J. T. Buckingham, Chairman of the Committee.

☞ An error will be seen on our first page, second column—in article "Trees on clayey and sandy soils." In the second section of comments by the editor, *seven to five per cent of sand* should stand, *seventy-five per cent*. We have in the best soils, about the proportion of 25 per cent clay, to 75 per cent sand. These two are the permanent ingredients of all our highland soils. Peat bottoms are composed chiefly of vegetable matter.

MR. EDITOR,—We are now harvesting our crops, and I would say that we have abundance of all things. Corn is good, and potatoes yield bountifully, the farmers in our vicinity have no reason to complain.

Our Apple crop is a failure, but there is always some good from all things. We shall not have so many cross cider teamsters to abuse our teams, and temperance will advance; on the whole I think farming is advanced in our vicinity: farmers are paying more attention to making manure, ditching, and hauling muck, which speaks well for farms. Yours, in haste,

DYER H. CLARK.

Ashford, Ct., Oct. 17th.

HARVARD BRANCH RAIL ROAD. We are glad to learn that ground was broken for this enterprise on Thursday last. The stock has been taken up within $1500 of the desired amount.—The Cambridge station is to be immediately in the rear of the Baptist Church in the first Ward. It is proposed to strike the Fitchburg road at or near the Bleachery station. The road will be in running order by the 1st of January next, provided the station buildings can be prepared by that time. The cost, it is thought, for the road, &c., will not exceed $25,000.—[Cambridge Chronicle.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY CASE. The examination of Charles Sanderson and William Jepson, Jr., for assaulting and robbing George Greenleaf, on the night of the 14th instant, was concluded before Justice Cushing, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Greenleaf identified both the defendants, and swore positively that they were the men who knocked him down and robbed him in Haymarket square on the night above stated. The counsel for the defence endeavored to induce the judge to reduce the amount of bonds demanded at the first hearing, but His Honor refused, and the prisoners, for want of bail, in $10,000 each, were committed for trial before the Municipal Court, on the first Monday in November.

MONEY STOLEN. A trunk on board schooner Return, of Cornwallis, lying at the Eastern packet pier, was broken open on Tuesday night, and robbed of $90—of which there were two $20 bills on the Newton Bank.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY. The Times states that the Bank of Provincetown was entered night b fore last, by some daring burglars, and robbed of $20,000.

The bodies of Gen. Worth, Col. Duncan and Brev. Major Gates, now on the way from New Orleans, are to be interred in New York city with all the military honors due to them. The funeral will probably take place toward the last of November.

The Transcript states that a little son of L. A. Dowley, Esq., South street, was so severely burned on Wednesday, by his night clothes taking fire while attempting to remove the blower from a grate, that he survived but about seven hours, during which time his sufferings were excruciating.

DID NOT LIKE THE PLACE. One hundred Irish emigrants left New York on Monday, for their native country, after six months sojourn in this "land of liberty."

NAVAL. U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur sailed from Accra, west coast of Africa, Aug. 2, on a cruise.

U. S. brig Porpoise sailed from Elmira, Africa, July 1, for leeward.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Germantown, Commodore Lowndes, sailed from Havana on the 14th inst, for Norfolk.

Orders have been received at Brooklyn, from Washington, to finish, launch and rig the steamship "San Jacinto," now on the stocks, with all convenient despatch. She will probably be ready for launching in the course of thirty days. The "Sabine," which has been dry rotting on the stocks for a quarter of a century, will doubtless be overhauled immediately.

The regatta of the American Institute fair took place in New York harbor on Tuesday.—The prizes were three silver cups. The best sailing of the boats was four miles in thirty-seven minutes.

Capt. Stephen Brigham, one of the heroes of Bunker Hill, died in Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y. on the 11th inst. He was in the 96th year of his age. Capt. B. was born in Worcester County, Mass. May 13, 1754. On the morning after the battle of Lexington, he left home with nothing but a miserable old musket, and joined the army near Boston as a volunteer.—Soon after he enlisted for one year as a private soldier. He fought at Bunker Hill, and was not far from the spot where Warren fell. He drew a pension from Government. In 1790 he removed to what is now Oneida County. In early life he made a profession of religion, and with his wife formed a part of the small number of thirteen persons who constituted the first religious society in Western New York.—[Mail.

DEATH AT MT. WASHINGTON. An English gentleman perished in the snow at the White Mountains, on Thursday last, as we learn from the Transcript. He persisted in an attempt to ascend Mount Washington, on foot, in spite of the most strenuous advice to the contrary, and death was the consequence. His body was found on Sunday. He was a graduate of Cambridge, England, and was the eldest son of Sir George Strickland, an English Baronet, recently member of Parliament for the county of York, and now member for Preston. He was about thirty-five years of age, and heir to large estates.

Mr. Fabyan writes the following particulars.

"On the 19th he left the Notch House in company with another Englishman and a guide, to ascend the mountains. When they reached Mount Pleasant, the other gentleman wished to return, there being considerable snow on the mountains. He (Mr. Strickland) gave up his horse to the guide, and proceeded on foot for the summit of Mount Washington, intending to come down my bridle path. The guide and the other gentleman returned to Mr. Crawford's. The next morning Mr. Crawford came along and inquired for him. I told him he was not here. We immediately started in search of him. We found his track on the mountain, and followed that until night overtook us, but found only some parts of his clothes. To-day we started in larger numbers, and about 10 o'clock found him *dead*. He missed the path and was lost."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. At Ipswich, on Saturday, Mark Sweat and George Hendley, convicted of a charge of breaking into and robbing the shop of N. S. Batchelder, in North Danvers, and also with an attempt to break into another store, were sentenced as follows:—Sweat to two days' solitary confinement and six years' hard labor in the State Prison; and Hendley to two days' solitary, and four years' hard labor.

At Providence, on Friday night, the chemical soap manufactory of Mr. Merriam, and a stable near by, were burnt. About $3000 worth of soap, a quantity of oil, three horses, and a number of carriages, were destroyed. On Sunday morning, another fire broke out in the Union Planing Works belonging to S. C. Kenyon and others. The building being of stone, the walls were left standing, but the roof and the whole of the interior was destroyed.

Father Mathew was at Worcester, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, but was so unwell on Saturday evening that he could not meet the crowd of people that had assembled in the that had assembled in the City Hall to give him welcome. He was laboring under a partial paralysis of one side of his body and of his tongue. On Monday he had so far recovered as to be able to resume his labors.

Jimmy O'Neil, the well-known door keeper of the Presidential mansion during the administration of General Jackson, died at Washington on Wednesday week.

The extensive drygoods store of Messrs. Turner, Wilson & Co., 83 Milk street, was entered through a window in the rear, on Monday night, by forcing one of the shutters. Goods, consisting of silks, velvets, and shawls, to the value of $2000, were carried off.

The order which passed the Common Council Board on Thursday night last, instructing the Public Lands Committee to inquire into the expediency of selling the Public Garden, was laid upon the table by the Aldermen.

Commander J. Pope has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Charlestown, to relieve Commander J. Tatnall.

FIRES. At Cambridge, on Sunday evening, a block of two houses, belonging to Andrew Harlow, on Main street, not far from the Bridge, was nearly destroyed by fire, which was set in an unoccupied part of the building.

BURGLARY. On Sunday night, the dwelling house of Mr. Chandler, in Somerville, was burglariously entered and robbed of a number of silver spoons, knives and forks, &c.

At Chelsea, on Saturday night, a poultry house on the premises of Mr. James Currier, on Mount Bellingham, in Chelsea, was set on fire but was extinguished with but slight damage. On the same night, fire was set to the barn of Dr. Chase, near the Salem turnpike, but the building was not materially damaged.

At Chelsea, on Tuesday evening about ten o'clock, the house of Mr. James Currier, on Bellingham-street, was set on fire again, but was discovered in season to prevent the destruction of the building.

At Milton on Tuesday night, a large barn belonging to Mr Leeds, on Brush Hill was entirely consumed, together with a quantity of hay.

MISSIONARIES. An interesting missionary meeting was held in New York on Sunday evening, to bid farewell to the Rev. B. B Lane, who, with their families, are about to sail for the mission at Bangkok, in Siam, and to Mr. John and Mrs. Fidelia Coburn Brooks, and Mar-gree, (one of the Amistad captives) destined for the Mendi mission. These persons go out under the auspices of the American Missionary Association.

ROBBERY AND ASSAULT. The reporter of the Times, Mr. George Greenleaf, when on his way home, on the night of the 14th instant, was beset by a gang of highwaymen, who brutally assaulted and robbed him. The matter was kept silent, and officer Fuller arrested one of the robbers. His name is Charles Saunderson, a well-known thief. He was taken before the Police Court and in default of bail in the sum of $10,000, was committed for trial at the Municipal Court. In the afternoon, the same officer arrested a young man, charged with being an accomplice with Saunderson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22. John C. Gallagher, of Virginia, has been appointed third Auditor, *vice* Peter Hagner. We learn nothing respecting the despatches from Mr. Rives, Minister at Paris.

The two house breakers who broke into the dwelling of Hon. Daniel Webster, were sentenced at Concord, on Friday, to eight years service in the State Prison.

Twenty-three bodies of persons drowned at the wreck of the St. John have floated ashore at Cohasset since Friday last, and have been decently interred by the citizens of that place. Three dead bodies were picked up on Monday at Nantasket, supposed to be some of those who perished on board the St. John. Another body floated to Hull beach on Monday.

The citizens of Amherst, Mass., and neighboring towns, are to have a Cattle Show and Fair in that place on Wednesday the 31st inst.

Mr. Henry W. Clapp, of Greenfield, offers to contribute one hundred dollars, if the farmers and mechanics of his county will raise nine hundred more, in order to enable them to procure an Act from the Legislature for a County Agricultural Society, so that they may become entitled to the aid of the State.

POLICE COURT.—Hugh Norton, whose case continued, for an assault on officer Warren, was sentenced to confinement in the house of correction for one month.

The barn of Mr. Henry Bower, at West Farms in Beverly, was consumed by fire on Tuesday afternoon with its contents, consisting of about seven tons of hay, besides corn, and other farm produce, farming tools, &c It is believed to have caught from friction matches in the hands of children.

A new cemetery is to be established in Lynn. An eminence of twenty-four acres on Rail Hill, called "The Forest Sanctuary," has been selected, and subscriptions are being solicited to make up $3000 to carry the project into effect.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA

AT HALIFAX.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Sackville,
Wednesday Evening, 8 o'clock P. M.

The Europa, Capt. Lott, with 123 passengers, and with intelligence from all parts of Europe, arrived at Halifax to-day, and was to have left for Boston about one o'clock to-day. She brings news of her own arrival at Liverpool on the 7th inst., with five days later intelligence from New York than that by the steamer Washington, which arrived at Southampton on the 6th inst.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY, *Liverpool, Oct.* 13. If we except the great excitement which has prevailed in the cotton market, business during the last week has not been active. The produce market continues to receive large supplies, and for most descriptions of goods there has been a moderate inquiry.

The Corn markets are at former prices, and, if anything, have an advancing tendency; nevertheless, the transactions going forward are by no means extensive. In cured Provisions a moderate amount of business has been transacted; prices of most articles being firm. There is considerable steadiness in the Iron trade. From the manufacturing districts we have accounts which state that in and around Manchester a healthy trade prevails.

The money market is liberally supplied, and the rates of interest easy throughout the week.

The Cotton market was much excited on Monday; when the Europa's news was known prices immediately advanced 1-4d per lb., and both spinners and speculators purchased to a large extent. Tuesday was a holiday at all the public offices, and on Wednesday, when the market re-opened, the buying was as brisk as ever, 30,000 bales having changed hands; on Thursday the sales were 20,000, and yesterday a large business was transacted at very full prices, which are now 3-8d to 1-2d per lb. dearer than on this day week; the sales of the week extend to 116,770 bales, of which speculators have taken 48,000, and exporters 17,000 bales, leaving the trade 66,000 bales; the American descriptions sold are 22,050 Uplands at 4 3-4 to 6 1-8d, 33,760 Orleans at 4 1-2 to 7 3-4d, 10,080 Alabama and Mobile at 4 7-8d to 6 1-4d, and 820 Sea Island at 8 3-8d to 11d per lb. The commercial quotations, as declared at their weekly meeting yesterday, are fair Orleans 6 1-4, fair Uplands and Mobile 6d, and middling quality 5 3-4 to 5 7-8 per lb. The estimated stock of Cotton at this port is 499,000, of which 348,000 bales are American, against a stock at the same period last year of 360,000 bales, of which 392,000 were American.

There is more firmness in the Grain markets, and in the course of the past week prices have slightly advanced. Indian Corn quoted at 28s to 29s 6d per quarter for white, and 27s to 28s per quarter for yellow. Flour is not much altered in value, being quoted at 23s 6d for Western Canal and Philadelphia; 19 to 21s for new Western, 24s to 25s for Ohio; old sour Flour is worth 21s to 21 6d per brl; Wheat has held at 4s 9d to 6s 9d per brl. At present there is no Indian Meal in the market.

American cured Provisions continue in demand. Of Lard the sales reach 100 tons, at 36s to 36s 6d per cwt. Bacon is more inquired for, and full prices are paid; but there is very little doing in hams or shoulders; low prime mess pork is in demand for shipment to Ireland, at about former rates; in beef there is very little doing.

At the quarterly meeting of the Iron masters at Birmingham, on the 11th inst., it was determined to make no alteration in prices. The market for Scotch pig Iron remains without animation at present quotations. Merchant bar, £5 10s, Nail rods £6 5s; best roll £7; Hoop £7 10s; Sheet £6; files, Scotch Pig No. 1 net cash £2 9s.

Havre advices of the 11th state that the Cotton market was extremely animated, caused by the arrival of advices from Liverpool. On Wednesday the sales at Havre were for the week 3312 bales, at an advance on previous day's quotations.

The latest state of American securities are thus quoted—U. S. Loan 1868, 103 a 105; Maryland, 1889, qu a 88; Pennsylvania, 1870, 92.

Money abundant for all legitimate commercial purposes; discount of 1st class paper is readily obtained at 2 a 2 1-2 per cent. Bankers' bills at short dates have been down this week at 2 per cent, with commission. Bills drawn against Cotton speculators are beginning to be looked upon with some little mistrust, both here and in London, in certain quarters. Money is offered freely on loans in the share market at 4 1-2 to 5 per cent., on good security. Public securities have been very steady during the week. Consols closed on Friday at 92 1-4, and on Saturday reported by telegraph at 92 1-4 to 3-8.

The London Times correspondent, writing from Paris, says that the note addressed by the English government to its ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the subject of Constantinople, couched in firm and moderate terms, contains not a single expression or threat calculated to wound the susceptibilities of Nicholas, whilst it announces the determination to support the Sultan against all exigencies that would compromise the dignity of an independent sovereign. Lord Palmerston has likewise sent proper instructions to Sir S. Canning, and has placed the Mediterranean fleet at his disposal, and which has by this time in all probability sailed for the Dardanelles. There is also reason for repeating that France has imitated the conduct of England, and that the most perfect unanimity existed between the two governments.

ENGLAND. The return of the Chancellor of Exchequer for the October quarter, has been published. The customs duties for the quarter ending the 5th inst., exhibits a decrease of £153,211. The Excise has increased £185,000; Stamps about $225,000; property taxed, £21,000, and Post office revenue £100,000. Increase on the quarter, taking the whole income, £214,113—whilst the total income of the year is £235,571. The increase of exports during the first eight months of the present year is 7 millions 570 thousand pounds; the exportation of cotton manufactures for the last eight months, has increased in the ratio of 25 per cent, and cotton yarns 33 per cent.

IRELAND. A faint effort is making to revive political excitement in this country. Conciliation Hall has been opened. Letters of adhesion, as of old, have been read from the chair, and £25 5s of rent has been collected. John O'Connell is of course the principal leader of the day, but we look in vain in his opening speech for any new grievance. Whether the first week's success in collecting rent will be maintained appears very doubtful.

The accounts from Ireland relative to the potato crop are painful. The distress of the people will, it is said, be greater than at any previous period.

FRANCE. In consequence of the illness of M. Falloux, the discussion in the Assembly on the Italian question, and the affairs of the River Plate, together with the American and Turkish disputes, have all been postponed. The only allusion made in any of the papers to the difficulty between the French and American governments is the following from the Paris Presse. "Some explanations of the affair are necessary. The French government demanded an indemnity for the losses caused to the French subjects by the war in Mexico. This demand having met with some difficulty, the French government charged our minister to announce to the American government that the indemnity claim would be kept back out of the annuities not yet due on account of the 25 million francs for which we were the debtors of the United States. It appears that the letter written on the subject by M. Poussin was couched in rather unsuitable language, of which the French government, maintaining the claim, has expressed a disapproval."

On the 4th inst., the Assembly were principally occupied in discussing a bill relative to the completion of the Louvre. The bill demanded a credit of 10,000,000 francs for its completion, and the lengthening of the Rue Rivoli, which after a lengthened discussion was passed by a majority of 330 to 39.

As was expected, the proposal of M. Napoleon Bonaparte has met with the approval of the Committee to which it was referred. They declared that the affairs of the Bourbonsand the amnesty to the insurgents of June being included in the same proposition, established an unbecoming assimilation of the two parties mentioned, and at once and unanimously decided on recommending the Assembly not to take it under consideration.

General De Hautpoul has been chosen to take the place of General Rostolan, who definitely refused to stay at Rome, notwithstanding the overtures of M. Mercier.

The proceedings in the Assembly between the 5th and 11th inst., are quite unimportant. The Moniteur announced the appointment of Lucian Murat as minister plenipotentiary to Turin, and M. Bois Lecompte, now minister plenipotentiary to Washington, but the fact stated, of which there was no doubt, is that the French government was totally ignorant of what had passed in America when M. Bois Lecompte was appointed.

Frappoli, ex-envoy of the Roman Republic, who is accused of having published false news from Rome which occasioned the movement of the 13th of June in Paris, has been sent under an escort of gens d'armes to Boulogne.

The loss experienced by the foreign commerce of Paris, in consequence of the revolution of February, amounts to 599 millions of francs, as compared with the returns of 1847, when the total amount of the foreign trade was 2019 millions of francs.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia upon the appeal made to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, the English papers contain many reports respecting the probabilities of the issue, but of course nothing definite can be known until the resolution of the Emperor, and his imperial council shall be made known. The reply of the Emperor, which was expected with the most intense anxiety, would, it was thought, reach the Turkish capital about the 10th or 12th of October.

Apprehending that the decision of the Czar might be a declaration of war, the Porte was exceedingly impatient to learn the effect produced upon the cabinet of London and Paris.

A large fleet of steamers is collecting in the waters of the Bosphorus and in the harbor of the Golden Horn, between the entrance of the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. There are twelve ships of the line at anchor, fully equipped and plentifully supplied with arms and provisions.

In the army of 100,000 soldiers assembled around the Turkish capital, drilling and reviewing were going on from daylight to dusk. A letter of the 25th ult. states that before entering the Turkish territory official assurances were given to Kossuth that he and his fellow refugees were welcome, and should be allowed to proceed to any part of the world.

The most unwelcome feature of the news from Turkey is that those Pachalics in Europe, which are partly Greek and partly Turkish, are in a state of great ferment in consequence of the threatened rupture between Turkey and Russia. Under the influence of Prussian emmissaries, chiefly members of the Greek church, these vassals of the Sultan betray a serious intention of taking advantage of the present opportunity to revolt.

The greatest activity prevails in the sending of couriers to and from all the principal ports of Europe, but the general firmness of the public funds indicate that the prevailing opinion is that no serious results will arise.

A considerable number of refugees have been put on board the American corvette and the French steamer L'Averne. Their destination is said to be Greece. Kossuth has written a very eloquent letter on his present position to Lord Palmerston, which is published entire in the English journals.

From Widdin the news is somewhat startling. It appears that a *mollah*, or Mohomedan priest, had been sent to urge the refugees to embrace Islamism, and has been unsuccessful. Kossuth, Dembinski, Guyon, Zamoisky, and others, all declared that no power should induce them to apostatize. Bem, on the contrary, had no such scruples!

ITALY.—It is stated that the French government is to recall a portion of the army from Italy, and to leave a division of 10,000 men at Civita. A single regiment is to occupy the castle of St. Angelo, and the Spaniards are to enter Rome.

A letter from Rome states that the effect of raising the state of the seige of that city, demanded by the three Cardinals, will be to deprive the French General of all authority in civil and political questions, and to invest the Cardinals with unlimited power. The French Prefect of Police had, in consequence, informed several Exdeputies of the Constituent Assembly that warrents had been issued against them by the Pontifical Police, but that the French authorities would suspend the execution until the first of October, and that a free passage to France, with the liberty to reside there. Sixty Deputies left immediately. Vast crowds attended them, cheering them and paying them marks of respect. The emotions of the people had a visible effect, not only on the French troops, but on the government.

The French government had received advices from Rome to the 4th inst. It is reported that the Pope has taken alarm at the numerous assassinations of French soldiers, and believes that there is an extensive plot for his assassination, if he should return. He expressed a wish therefore, to remain at Naples during a portion of the winter.

The announcement at Rome that the public and private pecuniary engagements of the republican government would be respected, has gained some popularity for the Pope.

Private letters from Genoa of the 4th mention that Garibaldi, on arriving at the island of Madalena, demanded passports for England, with the intention of proceeding thence to the United States, where he intended to settle. Since then however, he has received proposals from the Montevidean Envoy in Paris, who offered him the command of the forces of that republic, and it is believed he will accept the offer.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—It has been rumored that the Hungarian refugees at Widdin, the leaders excepted, have applied for leave to return to the Austrian territory, and that the request will be granted.

The statement that Gorgey had been shot by a brother of Count Zicky, who was executed by the Hungarians has been contradicted.

Several Hungarian ladies, besides the mother of Kossuth and Guygon's wife, are kept in close imprisonment by the Austrian authorities. The previous news relative to the surrender of Comorn, is confirmed. The patriots who held possession of the Fortress, succeeded in making favorable terms with Austria.

PRUSSIA.—It is stated that the Wirtemberg government has formally intimated to the Prussian ministry, that it will not join the federal league proposed by Prussia, Honover and Saxony, and that Hanover has already announced its intention to withdraw from this confederation.

Above is the telegraphic report to the daily papers of Thursday.

The Europa arrived at East Boston at one o'clock on yesterday (Friday) morning, and the following additional items are received.

IN ENGLAND a great meeting was held on the 8th inst., at the London Tavern, to give expression to the feeling of the public against war loans, and particularly against any portion of the new Austrian loan.

Mr. Cobden offered a resolution to the following effect: "That the Austrian government having proposed a loan, capitalists were invited to investigate the probability of repayment, and that it was the opinion of the meeting that Austria could offer no valid security to justify a prudent man in taking part of such loan." He made an animated speech against the Russian and Austrian policy, and concluded by saying there would be no war between Great Britain and Russia.—They would have no Cossacks there. The utmost, even should a war take place, would be a blockade, and that would cost little or nothing. He was in hopes before another fortnight to see Kossuth and his brave companions in England. The resolutions were carried by acclamation.

The London Chronicle, has the following comments:

The supercession of M. Poussin by M. Bois le Comte, while it removes the only solid ground of difference between the French and American governments, is not a greater concession than the equity of the case demanded. A more unfit person than M. Guillaume Tell Poussin, to negotiate between two sensitive Republics, could not easily have been picked up, even among the fiery partisans who rallied round M. de Lamartine in February, 1848. Warm-tempered, brusque in manner, and more democratic in feeling than the State which he represented, he would seem to be a perfect specimen of La Jeune France—in other words, the most imperfect specimen of a negotiator. During the few months that he has been accredited to the United States, he has twice contrived to get himself into hot water, and each time he has been most unequivocally in the wrong.

FRANCE.—The following article from the Debats opens the designs of Russia:—

"From letters received from Constantinople, and from information derived from a good source, we are led to believe that the affair of the Hungarian refugees in Turkey will be terminated much more promptly than was imagined. For our part we have never believed that a serious quarrel could arise from such a cause; but we thought that, having broken forth in such a violent manner, Russian diplomacy would at least take its time to make an honorable retreat, and endeavor to withdraw its *amour propre* from the game in the most skilful manner possible. We have reason to believe that after the departure of Prince Radzivil, M. Titoff made overtures to the Divan which were equivalent to a complete withdrawal of the pretensions of Russia. If this be the effect of an honorable repentence, we cannot but congratulate him on it. It is, however, possible that the sudden veering about may be intended to veil some deep combination which escapes our knowledge. Russian diplomacy is so skilful, and the government of the Emperor Nicholas follows such strange paths!

"It is in fact said that when the idea of making the exorbitant demand for extradition was started, the ministers and advisers of the Czar endeavored to turn him from the project by representing to him the disastrous effect which it could not fail to have among the free people of the west, and that the reply which they obtained from their master was nearly as follows:—'Let me alone. I have my designs; I know the advantage I may one day derive from putting forward these pretensions, although I know very well that if I were the Grand Turk I certainly could not submit to them.' If this anecdote be correct, and we have reason to believe it to be so, the Emperor Nicholas has the advantage of seeing his prediction already partly realised. It is for liberal Europe to be on its guard, if it would prevent the other part of the prophecy from being accomplished at its expense."

TURKEY. Symptoms of dissatisfaction had been manifested by some portions of the Greek population in the neighborhood of Constantinople.

Some of the refugees at Widin have adopted the Mehomedan faith in order to secure themselves against any danger of being delivered to the Russian government. A letter, dated the 25ult., states that before entering the Turkish territory, official assurances were given by the Turks to Kossuth, that he and his fellow refugees were welcome guests, and should be allowed to proceed to any part of the world. The refugees were subsequently alarmed by intelligence that the Russian and Austrian envoys had demanded the delivery of the Poles and Hungarians and that a council had decided in favor of granting the demand, though the Turkish Minister strongly opposed it; but that all admitted that none who should embrace the Moslem faith could possibly be delivered to infidels. The minister despatched reverend mollah to examine the refugees separately and expose to them the state of the case, whilst timorous friends in Constantinople recommended the adoption of the suggestion as the only means of salvation.

No words can express the consternation of the community at this intelligence. Many of the Hungarians exclaimed, "Better the Russians than the Austrians—better Mahomedanism than the Russians;" and there appeared some prospect of the whole camp embracing Islamism. A council of the chiefs was immediately held at Kossuth's, where Bem at once declared that his life was devoted to hostility to the Russians, and that he eagerly accepted the suggestion. The mollah promised at the same time the maintenance of their rank and the liberal allowance customary in the Turkish armies. Generals Kmellet and Steen came to the same resolution, and several personages were for temporising. When Kossuth's turn came to speak, he briefly reminded his companions, in his impressive language, that now, in a strange land, where all authoritative bonds were sundered, each one was at liberty to act according to his own views, but that, for his part, welcome if needs be, the axe or gibbet, but curses on the tongue that dares to make him so infamous a proposition. Guyon, the Irish general, followed declaring that no human power should induce him even to swallow a bunch of grapes upon compulsion. General Dembinski, and Count Zamoyski, were equally determined. The example of their chiefs was so affective, that of about 200 soldiers and 40 officers who had expressed their willingness to abjure Christianity, the soldiers to a man changed their intention, and there remain only three generals, and some twenty officers firm in their resolve. Bem took immediately a public step, and it it is said assumes the name of Amurath, and becomes a three-tailed pasha with the Turks, who have an exalted opinion of his military genius. Kossuth has written a very eloquent letter on his present position to Lord Palmerston, which we give entire in another part of this paper.

Public opinion at Constantinople had already sanctioned the efforts of the ambassadors of the two great powers, and in the course of the week the Sheikal-Islam, the head of the *corps ecclesiastique*, several members of the Mahomedan clergy, and a large number of public functionaries, of all classes, repaired to the residences of Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupick to congratulate them upon their energetic and resolute conduct, and to thank them for the support which they had afforded to the Turkish Government.

Fuad Effendi, the ambassador from the Sultan to the Emperor of Russia, has passed through the Hungarian territory of the Bukowina, en route for St. Petersburgh.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR REPRESENTATIVES. The following is the Democratic ticket for Representatives from Boston:

Perkins Boynton, Calvin Swallow, George Low, Noah Harrod, John Paddock, James Ayer, W. F. Veazie, N. E. Jenkins, Daniel P. Simpson, Daniel Taylor, Peter T. Homer, Samuel Stinson, Wm. Mitchell, James Whiting, Benjamin T. Gould, Alfred Greenough, J. H. Bazin, John Brigham, C Levi Woodbury, J. W. James, Jacob Fellows, John Treadwell, Henry Crocker, Charles A. Smith, B. D. Baxter, Joseph Hall, Levi Wilkins, L. A. Coolidge, Watson Freeman, Charles Mayo, John G. Clapp, Solon Jenkins, B. B. Brown, J. D. Blacker, Adam W. Thaxter, Jr.

FREE SOIL NOMINATIONS. The Free Soil County Convention in Hampden, nominated for Senators, Melvin Copeland of Chester, and Washington B. Alden of Ludlow.

On Monday night, says the Lowell Courier, the house of Hon. Linus Child, on Kirk street, was entered, and robbed of much valuable property. The robbers went direct to the closet where the plate was deposited, and made off.

The Western Railroad showed a large increase of receipts in September over the business of the same month last year. The Norwich and Worcester road gained $1350 the first week in October over the corresponding week last year.

At the agricultural fair in Hartford, Mrs. Sigourney took the premium for silk stockings.

BEAT HIMSELF. Mr. Plowden Stevens, of New Marlboro', to whom we are indebted some two weeks since, for a tomato weighing two pounds and a quarter, and measuring eighteen inches in circumference, has left us another "of the same sort," weighing two pounds and nine ounces, and measuring nineteen inches in circumference! We say again beat this who can.—[Berkshire Courier.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 21st inst, Mr Benj F. Graves to Miss Maria F. Defrees; Mr Elijah B. White to Miss Anna M. Furbush.

15th inst, Alfred Kendrick, Jr., of Brookline to Miss Sarah B. Gleason of Dorchester.

20th inst, by Rev Dr Waterbury, in Bowdoin street Church, Mr Alexander Grassie of Lancaster, Mass., to Miss Sibby Ann G. Edwards of this city.

21st inst, Mr John T. Sparrel, Jr., to Miss Elizabeth M. Provost.

17th inst, Charles H. Bailey, Esq., to Miss Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of J. E. Teshemacher, Esq., all of Boston.

In Dorchester, by Rev Mr Hall, Jona Davis, Jr., of New Orleans, to Miss Frances Elizabeth, daughter of T. R. M. Holbrook of D.

23d inst, Mr Joseph H. Daniels to Miss S. Samantha Scott, both of Franklin, Mass.

On the afternoon train from Springfield to Albany, Western Railroad, 15th inst, S. Gilbert Bigelow of Greenfield to Martha C., daughter of John C. Chase of Dalton.

In Hartford, 15th inst, Mr James B. Richards of Boston to Miss Mary W. Symmes of Plymouth, Mass.

In Fitchburg, 17th inst, Francis C. White of Boston to Miss Sarah R. Wilder.

In Charlestown, 16th ult, James Kent Lawrence of East Cambridge to Dolly D., daughter of Plummer Wheeler, Esq., of Manchester.

In Brighton, 18th inst, Mr Roland G. Coffin of Schuylerville, N. Y., to Miss Emily Marriott, daughter of the late William P. Matchett, Jr.

In Weymouth, 23d inst, Mr William E. Bontecou of Springfield to Miss Caroline C. Thayer, daughter of Col Andrew Thayer.

In Randolph, 16th inst, Seth Maury of Boston to M. Adelia, daughter of Isaac Tower, Esq.

In Lowell, 23d inst, Mr Henry B. Wyman to Miss Abby B. Shed of L.

In Framingham, 18th inst, C. C. Esty, Esq., to Miss Emily A. March.

In South Framingham, 17th inst, Wm. Williams of F., to Miss Abigail Rogers of Dorchester.

In Burlington, 18th inst, Otis H. Hendley of Boston to Miss Lucy J., daughter of Wm. Lawrence, Esq., of Burlington.

In Northwood, N. H., 18th inst, Mr Edward Coburn of Weston, Mass., to Miss Dolley, daughter of John Bennet, Esq., of Northwood.

In Thompson, Conn., Mr J. M. Nickles to Miss Caroline P. Clark, both of Boston.

In Providence, 23d inst, Mr James Taylor of New Bedford to Miss Elizabeth J. Stoddard of West Scituate, Mass.

DEATHS.

In this city, 17th inst, of typhoid fever, Josephine Elizabeth Woodbury Haraden, 3 yrs; 20th, of same disease, Ebenezer S. Haraden, father of the above, 36.

19th inst, Mary Adelaide, daughter of Enoch and Adeline Hale, formerly of Newburyport, 13 mos.

19th inst, Rev John Clark, Missionary of the M. E. Church to the foreign population of Boston, 39.

20th inst, Mrs Elizabeth, widow of the late Wm Gregory, 66.

22d inst, Mr George W. Felt, 34.

20th inst, after a lingering illness, Mrs Lucretia Burdick, 62.

20th inst, very suddenly, Mrs Sally Smith, 59.

21st inst, Charles E. Horn, 65.

22d inst, Lucy W. Eaton, youngest child of C. F. Eaton, 2 yrs 9 mos.

In North Chelsea, Oct. 19, Mr Sam'l Tewksbury, 69; 20th inst, Miss Elizabeth H. Shaw, 41; 22d inst, widow Hannah Butman, 91.

In Woburn, 18th inst, widow Sarah Stowers, 81, formerly of North Chelsea.

In Beverly, 19th inst, after a protracted illness, David Lefavour, eldest son of David Lefavour, Esq., 17.

In Danvers, 22d inst, Miss Lydia Symonds, 55.

In Rockport, Charles T., an interesting son of Mr Geo. D. Hale, aged about 14.

In Randolph, 10th inst, Mrs Elizabeth, wife of Mr George J. Leeds, and daughter of Mr Joshua Spear, Jr., Esq., 24.

In Townsend, 11th inst, Dea. Levi Ball, 59. Mr Ball came to his death by injuries received from a fall in his barn, while raising a stick of timber—he was standing with one foot on a ladder and the other on the cross-bar of the great door, his foot slipped off the cross-bar and he fell on to the bar striking his side, and probably breaking a blood-vessel, as he lived but seven hours after the accident.

In Providence, 23d inst, John D. Brown, Esq., 47, an enterprising and intelligent merchant; Mr James Edward Leach, a native of Bridgewater, Mass., 24—a graduate at Brown University, in the class of 1848.

At Sacramento city, California, Aug. 24th, of dysentery and fever, Luther Calvin Brooks of Salem, 20 yrs 2 months.

In Portland, 18th inst, Mr Joseph Poor, 42, (of the firm of Poor & Jose.) He was a native of Andover, this State; 17th inst, Mrs Nancy G. T., wife of Hon William P. Preble, 64.

In South Boston, 23d inst, Mrs Martha E. Francis, 65.

In Chelsea, 24th inst, Harriet Hansell, youngest child of Benjamin and Rebecca W. Dodge, 17 mos.

In Charlestown, 23d inst, Miss Sally Wentworth, 73.

In Canton, 22d inst, Helen Jane, only daughter of Edgar W. and Isabella J. Bray.

In Lunenburg, 17th inst, William L. Divoll of Boston, 22.

In Orange, Mass., 13th inst, at the house of Peter Cheney, Esq., Artemas W. Johnson of Boston, 38.

In Manchester, Mass., 20th inst, Mrs Harriet Knight, wife of John Knight, Jr., and daughter of James Perkins, 35.

In Springfield, 23d inst, Hon John Howard, 58.

In Greenfield, 15th inst, Caroline W., widow of Hon Wendell Davis of Sandwich, Mass., 64.

In Portsmouth, 14th inst, Captain William Tee, nearly 91 years.

In Concord, 4th inst, Miss Mary Kettell, a native of Charlestown, 95. The deceased was the last of a family of twelve children—ten of whom lived to be over 70 years of age, and one of them to be 99 years and 6 months.

In New Haven, 18th inst, Mr William G. Gill, 43, a native of Boston.

In Athens, Greece, August 14, of malignant typhus fever, Rev Francis Parker of Boston, son of the late Luther Parker, 26.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week ending on Saturday, Oct. 20th, 53.

CAUSES—Accidental 4; apoplexy 1; disease of bowels 3; inflammation of do 1; consumption 4; convulsions 1; cholera infantum 1; canker 3; croup 1; dysentery 2; diarrhœa 3; dropsy 1; do on brain 2; drowned 2; diabetes 1; typhus fever 3; lung do 2; typhoid do 1; whooping cough 1; infantile diseases 6; inflammation of lungs 1; marasmus 1; disease of kidneys 1; do liver; old age 1; paralysis 2; teething 2.—The above includes 1 death at the House of Industry, 3 at Deer Island Hospital, and 3 (accidental,) at the House of Industry. Americans 25; foreigners and children of foreigners 28. Males 25; females 28.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing October 28.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	6 28	4 59	2 45	10 31
MONDAY.	6 29	4 57	3 50	10 28
TUESDAY.	6 30	4 55	rises	10 25
WEDNESDAY	6 32	4 54	5 22a	10 22
THURSDAY.	6 33	4 53	6 3a	10 20
FRIDAY.	6 34	4 52	6 50	10 18
SATURDAY.	6 35	4 51	7 43	10 16

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

ASHES—The market remains much the same as last week; sales of Pots at 6¾a7c, and Pearls at 6¼a6½c per lb,—cash.

COAL—Sales of Cannel in lots at $12 per chaldron,—cash; the receipts of Nova Scotia have been small, and for this description prices are rather on the advance. Pictou has been sold at 6,12½, and Sydney at 6,25 per chaldron,—cash; there have been large arrivals of Anthracite, and retail sales are making at 5,50a6 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—The stock is quite reduced, and prices remain firm with an upward tendency; but little remains in first hands, and consequently but few operations have taken place; 250 bags Java sold at 9a10½c per lb, 6 mos.

FISH—The market has continued firm for Codfish since our last, and a fair demand; sales of 3000a4000 qtls large Cod at 2,25a2,50; small, $2 per qtl, loose; Hake, 1,25 per cash; very few Haddock in the market; Mackerel have been in good demand, and a further improvement has been realized in prices, as but few have come in; sales of No 1 at 10,50a10,75; No 2, 6,50a6,75; No 3, 4,50a4,75 per bl; 200 bls English No 3, at 3,75 per bl, cash, in bond; sales of Alewives at $3; 600 bls Pickled Herring, $3 per bl, cash.

HAY—Sales of Eastern pressed at $12,50a13 per ton,—cash.

HIDES—Prices continue firm and but few South American remain in first hands; sales of 4000 Buenos Ayres at 11½c; 2900 do at suposed 11½c; 250 Western dry, 8½c; 2500 Western wet salted Kips, 6½c; a cargo of 6000 Rio Grande at Salem at 11½c per lb; 30 bales Calcutta Cow, 80c each, 6 mos; 4000 Chilian hung dried on private terms.

HOPS—The transactions have not been to any great extent since our last; they are held at 13c per lb, cash.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole continues good, and large sales are making at full prices.

LIME—There is but little afloat, and Thomaston sells quick at 70c per cask, cash.

METALS—Sales of Sheathing Copper, at 21c; Taunton Yellow Sheathing Metal, 18c per lb, 6 mos; for Iron there is a fair demand; sales of 300 tons Scotch Pig, Gartsherrie brand, on landing, at 22; 250 do from store, mostly Eglinton, at 22,50 per ton; several hundred packs Russia Sheet, to arrive, at 10½c per lb, 6 mos; Nails sell freely at 3½c,—cash, and 4c per lb, 6 mos; Lead is hardly so firm; sales of 4000 pigs at 4,40 per 100 lbs. cash.

MOLASSES—The market for sweet has been quiet since our last; some lots of Cuba have been sold at 22½c, and early crop at 23c; Trinidad at 25c, and Cienfuegos Muscovado, 26a27c per gal, 6 mos; in distilling qualities there has been considerable movement; 1000 hhds Cuba Sour sold at 20c per gal, cash.

PROVISIONS—There has been an active demand for Pork the past week, and prices are more firm, with an upward tendency; sales of prime at 9a9,50; mess, 10,50a11; clear, 13,25a13,75 per bl, 4 mos; Beef is unsettled, as considerable quantities are expected soon to arrive; Eastern mess has been selling at 12,a12,50, and Western, 12,50a13 per bl, 4 mos; Lard has been more inquired for, and considerable sales have been made for shipment, at 6½a7½c in bls and kegs; Hams, 9a9½c, and for superior lots, 10c per lb, 4 mos; Butter and Cheese are in steady demand, at quoted prices.

RICE—The market is rather dull; sales in lots to the trade at 3½a3¾c per lb, 6 mos; 150 casks, part for export, at 3a3½c, mostly at 3½c per lb, 4 mos.

SALT—Turks Island sells freely from store at 2,25 per hhd, cash; sales of Liverpool coarse and Cadiz from store at 1,62½ per hhd, cash; market dull.

SUGAR—There has been a good demand for Box Sugars, and prices continue firm; the sales comprise 400 boxes Cuba brown ordinary, at 5½a5¾c; 500 do at 6½a7½c; 100 do at 7c; 350 do at 7a7½c; 100 do cucuruchos, at 5½c; 50 do white, at 8½c per lb, 6 mos; in Muscovadoes there have been sales of 200 hhds at 5a5½c; 250 do Portland, at 5½c per lb, 6 mos.

TALLOW—Sales of 17,000 lbs rendered at 7½c; rough at 6c per lb, cash.

WOOL—There is a good demand for Domestic Fleece, and considerable sales are making, principally of low grades, at quoted prices.

AUCTION SALES.

[On Wednesday.]

[BY HORATIO HARRIS & CO.]

Molasses—70 hhds Cardenas, 22½ a 22¾c; 25 do sugar house, 17c per gal, 4 mos;

Corn—1200 sacks New Orleans yellow and white, 65 a 65½c for yellow, and 62½c per bush for white, cash.

[BY JOHN TYLER.]

Sugar—32 hhds New Orleans, $5 07½ a 5 30 per 100 lbs, 6 mos.

[On Thursday.]

[BY JOHN TYLER.]

Sugar—40 bxs Havana brown, damaged, 4¼a5; 30 bls New Orleans Loaf, 7½, cash;

Iron—155 tons English scrap, $20½a25¼, 4 mos.

[BY HORATIO HARRIS.]

Apples—150 bls Newport Greenings, adv, 50 sold, $1½a2 per bl, cash.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BOSTON, Oct. 26. The market for Flour has exhibited but little variation the past week; for some descriptions prices are a shade lower, but the demand has been good; sales of Genesee, common brands, at 5,50; fancy brands, 5,75a6; extra, 6,25a6,62½; Ohio and Michigan, 5,37½; St. Louis common, 5,50a5,75; extra, 6a6,50 per bl, cash; the supply of Southern is not large; sales are making at 5,50 per bl, 4 mos; Corn Meal is in good demand at 3,37½a3,44 per bbl;—sales of Rye Flour at 3,44a3,50 per bl, cash.

Grain—The receipts of Corn have been considerable, and prices are not quite so firm: sales of white at 63a64c; mixed, 64a65c; yellow, 67a68c per bu, cash; Oats have arrived freely, and some decline has taken place in prices; sales of Northern at 44a45c; Delaware, 36c; Eastern, 40c; Southern, 32a33c per bu, cash; small sales of Rye at 65c per bu.

NEW YORK, Oct 22, 2½ P. M. Flour dull; com State 4,75a4,88; Michigan better, 5a5,06; pure Genesee 5a5,25;—Southern 5,31a5,50; Corn Meal, 3,12 for Jersey.

Evening—Rye Flour better, with sales at 2,94a3; Wheat steady, with a firm business; the sales are 4000 bu Genesee at 120c, for milling; Ohio ranges from 1a1,06, with sales of 2500 bu; 1500 bu Genesee on private terms, but supposed at 120c; 1800 inf North Carolina on private terms; and 2200 Canadian at 103c, in bond; Rye is better, with fair sales at 59½a60c; 2000 bu two rowed Barley sold at 59½c; some very handsome do went off at 60c; Oats, 40c for Northern; Corn went off to some extent, for ex, at 61½a62c for mixed, 63½ for flat yellow, 64 for round.

Oct. 23. Flour—No change in the market; sales 6300 bu at 1,20 per bu; 4500 bu Canadian at 1,04 per bu; Corn—Sales 15,000 bu at 61a62c for mixed and 63c for yellow.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

[Reported for the Ploughman on Friday morning.]

4000 Cattle at Market, including those remaining from last week, and those driven from the Cambridge Market. Among them, the usual proportion of Working Cattle and Cows and Calves, both of which were dull.

PRICES OF BEEF. A few of the choicest at $6,00. Good at $5,50 a 5,75. Fair at 5,00 a 5,50, and some as low as 3,50, and a large proportion of *all* were sold at 5,00, and under that price. A large number remain unsold—probably 12 or 1500. Store Cattle of all descriptions, including also the lower grade of Beef Cattle, were most depressed in price. No purchases for barreling.

SHEEP. At Market, 8750 Sheep and Lambs, and about one half of this number sold at Cambridge. Most of them poor in quality.

PRICES. $1,00, 1,12, 1,25, 1,37, 1,50, 1,62,1,75.

☞ One Lot extra Sheep—sold $4,75.

SWINE. At Market, about 1,000. The prices ranged much as last week. 3¼, a 4¼; but few retailed.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

Wednesday, Oct. 24.

[Reported for the Boston Courier.]

At market 2300 Cattle; about 800 Beeves, and 1500 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, 2 and 3 years old, &c.

Prices—Extra $6, first quality 5 62, second quality 5 25, third quality $5, ordinary $4 a 4 75; barrelling Cattle 3 25 a $4 per cwt.

Working Oxen—$55, 65, 77, 85, 87 a 95.

Cows and Calves—$17, 20, 22, 25, 28 a 36.

Yearlings, $6 a 11—Two years old, $10, 12, 15, 17, 22 a 25; three years old, $12, 16, 20, 25 a 32.

Sheep and Lambs—8600 were at market, three-fourths of which were sold. One lot of 250 sold at $1 58—one lot of 570 sold at $1 75, 430 sold at $2—one lot of 40 sold at $4 75. Mr. Lambert Hastings sold 3 for $18 and 1 for $10—other lots sold from $1 17 to 2 50, according to quality.

Swine—3½ a 4c. Retail, 4½ a 5½c.

Remarks: The market was well attended, but sales were not so brisk as last week. Number from each State—Maine, 460 Cattle and 700 Sheep and Lambs; New Hampshire, 380 do and 1560 do; Vermont, 1175 do and 6050 do; Massachusetts, 130 do and 450 do; Canada, 160 Cattle.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Oct. 22. Offered 1600 Beef Cattle, (800 from the South, remainder from this State and the East,) 75 Cows and Calves, and 6500 Sheep and Lambs. Beeves—Owing to the rainy weather today, the market opened rather dull. There was a fair number of Cattle on sale, and the prices realized ranged at from 5,50a7,50 per cwt for the good retailing qualities. From the appearance of the yard when the Reporter left, it was probable about 200 head would be left undisposed of. Cows and Calves have been in better supply, with a demand not active enough to clear the market, however, 15 being left over undisposed of; sales were made at prices ranging, as in quality, from $24 to 30 a 42.50. Sheep and Lambs continued plenty. Prices do not materially vary from the figures of last week; sales of Sheep at 1,25 to 2,75a5; Lambs $1 to 2a2,25—left over 250.

SALE OF STOCKS.

[On Wednesday.]

[AT AUCTION, BY STEPHEN BROWN & SONS.]

27 shares Old Colony RR, 77½;
15 do Lawrence and Manchester, RR, 92;
10 do Pittsfield and North Adams RR, 95;
10 do Eastern RR, 101;
4 do Great Falls Manuf Co, 190;
14 do Boston Water Power Co., $210 a 220;
25 do State Bank, 60½;
20 do Granite Bank, 97.

[AT THE BROKER'S BOARD.]

[On Thursday.]

5 shares	Fitchburg RR,	108.
5 do	Northern RR,	9[illegible]
50 do	Vermont Central RR,	13.
24 do	do	b 60 d 18
60 do	Vermont and Mass RR,	29a29 58
33 do	Boston and Worcester RR,	99.
1 do	Eastern RR,	100¾
67 do	State Bank,	60½
12 do	Boston Bank,	55½
2 do	Pittsburg Capper Co,	100.
10 do	Rutland RR,	72.
1 do	York Manuf Co,	82[illegible]
1 do	Amoskeag Manuf Co,	99½
68 do	Norfolk County RR,	30;sl1.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Oct. 22. [For the week] Sperm—The market for crude continues dull and unsettled, and no transactions in this market; a sale of 360 bls at Mattapoisett at a price we did not learn; 350 bls in Boston at 11c, cash; and a small parcel of inf in Fairhaven; in manufactured a sale of 3000 gals unbleached winter was made at 114c, cash; the stock of crude oil now in the country, exclusive of that at Nantucket, is about 15,000 bls. In Whale no transactions; the stock on hand in the country is about 40,000 bls. Candles—Sale of 460 bxs Sperm at 35c, cash.

[Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, lb...	20@.. 25	Do. West'n, lb. ..	6@..
Do. tub, ℔ lb..	14@.. 20	Lard, best, ℔ lb.	8½@..
Cheese, new milk, ℔ lb.....	7@.. 9	Do. West'n, keg ℔ lb...........	5@..
Do. four meal..	4@.. 6	Veal, ℔ lb..... ..	4@..
Eggs, ℔ dozen...	18@.. 20	Calves, whole.. ..	4@..
Beef, fresh, lb....	6@.. 14	Lamb, ℔ lb..... ..	3@..
Do. salted, ℔ lb..	8@.. 10	Mutton, ℔ lb... ..	6@..
Do. smoked......	..@.. ..	Sheep, whole, lb ..	4@..
Hogs, whole.....	6@.. 6½	Chickens, ℔ pr ..	50@ 1[illegible]
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb..	8@.. 9	Turkeys, each	75@ 1[illegible]
Do. salted, ℔ lb..	8@.. 10	Pigeons, ℔ doz.	1 00@ 1[illegible]
Hams, Bos'n, lb..	11@.. 12½	Geese, Mongl,..	1 00@ 1[illegible]

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, new, pk	20@.. 25	Onions, doz bun ..	..@..
Cabbages, doz.....	50@.. 75	Beets, bush... ..	..@..
Mar. Squashes, lb	..@.. 1	Beans, ℔ bush.	1 50@ 2[illegible]
Turnips, doz.bun.	40@.. 50	Parsley, ℔ box....	..@..
Green Peas, peck...	@.. ..	Lettuce, doz bun ..	..@..
Radishes, doz bun ..	@.. ..	Asparagus, doz do..	..@..
Cucumbers dozen..	@.. 6	Onions, new, do do ..	..@..
Rhubarb, ℔ lb......	@.. ..		

FRUIT.

Cranberries, bu	2 50@ 3 00	Oranges, ℔ box ..	..@ 5[illegible]
Shellbarks, bush..	..@.. ..	Lemons, ℔ box	3 50@..
Apples, dried, lb..	4½@.. 5½	Figs, ℔ lb..... ..	9@..

[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

Mess Beef, ℔ bbl, cash price....	12 00@13 00	Ohio Mess.....	11 00@11 50
Navy Mess, bbl.	11 00@11 50	Do. Prime	9 50@10 00
No. 1 do..........	..@11 00	Boston Lard, in bbls, ℔ lb..... ..	8@..
Pork, Bos'n, ex. cl. ℔ bbl.......	..@17 00	Ohio do., do., do ..	7@..
Bost'n Clear...	16 00@17 00	Hams, Bos'n, lb ..	10@..
Ohio, ex. clear.	14 50@16 50	Do., Ohio, ℔ lb ..	10@..
Do. Clear......	14 00@14 50	Tongues, ℔ bbl	20 00@25[illegible]

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, 100 lbs....	20@.. 22	Cheese, best, ton	6½.. @..
Tub, best, ℔ ton..	13@.. 18	Do, common, ton ..	5@..
Shipping, ℔ ton..	7@.. 10	Eggs, ℔ 100 doz ..	..@..

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, ℔ bbl..	1 50@ 3 00	Onions, ℔ bush.. ..	..@..
Potatoes ℔ bbl.	1 25@ 1 75	Pickles, ℔ bbl.. ..	..@..
Beets, ℔ bbl.....	..@ 1 25	Peppers, ℔ bbl.. ..	..@..
Carrots, ℔ bbl..	1 25@ 1 25	Mangoes, ℔ bbl.. ..	..@..

[Wholesale Prices.]

HIDES.

B. Ayres, dry, lb..	11½@.. 11¾	African, ℔ lb	11 ..@..
Pernam., d. s. lb..	7@.. 7½	Calcutta Cow, salted, each.. ..	70@
Rio Grande, ℔ lb..	@.. 11½		
W. Indian, ℔ lb..	6½@.. 7	Do., dry....... ..	60@..

HAY.

Country, new, per 100 lbs.........	75@.. 80	Eastern pressed, ℔ ton (cargo)	12 00@13
		Straw, 100 lbs. ..	50@..

HOPS.

1st sort, 1849, lb	13 @.. 15	1848, 2d sort... ..	..@..

LEATHER.

Phil., best, ℔ lb..	21@.. 24	Boston, red,... ..	14@..
Do. country,.....	18@.. 21	Do., slaughter. ..	17@..
Balt., city tan....	22@.. 24	Sole, hemlock. ..	17@..
Do., dry hide.....	22@.. 24	Do. heavy...... ..	..@..

LIME.

Thomaston, ℔ cask...........	.@.. 70	L'Etang, St.Geo co. white l'p. ..	..@..
Camden..........	65@.. ..	Do. 1st quality. ..	..@..

WOOL.

Saxony fl'ce, lb...	40@.. 43	Com. to ¼ blood ..	27@..
Do. prime	39@.. 42	Lambs, super	33@..
Do. lambs	..@.. ..	Do. 1st quality. ..	29@..
Am. full blood....	35@.. 37	Do. 2d do...... ..	21@..
Am. ½ blood......	30@.. 32	Do. 3d do...... ..	14@..

SEEDS.

Retail Prices.

Mustard, brown, ℔ bush....	..@3 00	" white " ...	....@..
" white, " "	3 00@3 50	Lucerne, or French "	..25@..
Hemp, ℔ bush	2 50@ 3 00	Timothy, or Herds Grass ℔ bush.	3 37@ 3[illegible]
Canary "	.. .. @5 00	Red Top, bush ...	@ 1[illegible]
Flax, Foreign.. ℔ bush..	2 00@2 50	North'n ...	75
" American " ..	..@2 00	" " " South'n. ..	..@ 1[illegible]
Clover, Nor'n, .. ℔ lb..	12@0 14	Orch'd Grass, " ..	..@ 1[illegible]
	10@..12	Seed Wheat, bu..	..@ 1[illegible]
" South'n ..	7@... 9	Winter Rye, " ..	1 00@ 1[illegible]

☞ We select the following from the reports of committees at Barnstable. The committee on grain, &c., awarded—

[illegible] and 2d premiums on Corn, to Washburn Bursley and [illegible] Parker, they being the only claimants. Mr. Parker's crop was harvested, the decision is to be left with the [illegible] committee.

[illegible] premium on Oats, to Braley Jenkins, Jr., of Barnstable, he having raised 32½ bushels on one acre, 3 00

[illegible] premium on Oats to Edward Bacon, of Barnstable, he having raised 52 bushels on one acre, 1 50

[illegible] premium on Rye to James H. Bowles, of Eastham, he having raised 28½ bushels on 2 acres, 5 00

[illegible] premium on Barley, to Samuel Childs, of Barnstable, he having raised 25 bushels on 2 acres, 3 00

[illegible] premium on Beans, to Joseph Bodfish, of Barnstable, he having raised 6 bushels on 42 rods, 4 00

[illegible] premium on Wheat to James H. Knowles of Eastham, 4 00

[illegible] premium on French Turnips, to Joseph Bodfish he having raised 124 bushels on 4½ rods, 5 00

[illegible] premium on Potatoes to Edward Thacher, of Yarmouth, he having raised 120 bushels on half an acre, 5 00

[illegible] premium on ditto to Joseph Bodfish, having raised 90 bushels on 3½ rods, 3 50

[illegible] premium on Hay to Edward Bacon, of Barnstable, he having received 3 tons 1215 lbs first quality English hay on one acre of land, 4 00

[illegible] premium to Edward Hallet, of Yarmouth, for the best specimen of Pumpkins and Squashes, 1 50

[illegible] premium to Samuel Lovell, of Barnstable, for the best specimen of English Turnips, 1 00

[illegible] premium to Thomas Crocker, of Barnstable, for a fine specimen of Winter Squash, 1 00

[illegible] premium to Joseph Cobb, of Barnstable, for a good specimen of Pumpkins, 1 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

OBED BROOKS, Jr., Chairman.

DRAWING.

The committee on Drawing have attended to their duty, and award to Chandler Gray of Yarmouth, first premium, 7 00

[illegible] Cobb of Barnstable, 2d do 6 00

[illegible] Baxter of Yarmouth, 3d do 5 00

[illegible] Parker of Barnstable 4th do 4 00

A. Baxter do do 5th do 3 00

Thomas M. Smith do do 6th do 2 00

E. T. COBB for the Com.

FAT CATTLE.

The committee on Fat Cattle make the following report; Daniel Parker, of Barnstable, for the best pair of Fat Oxen, 1st premium, 5 00

[illegible] do 2d do 4 00

[illegible] the best Fat Cow to Loring Crocker, of Barnstable, 1st premium 4 00

[illegible] the best Fat Steer to Nathan Jenkins, of Barnstable, 1st premium 3 00

[illegible] the best Fat Heifer to John A. Baxter, 3 00

[illegible] the second best *Fat Cow to Pen No. 9*, 2d premium 3 00

ENOCH SHOVE, Chairman.

FARMS.

The committee on Farms and improvements of wet meadow or swamp lands respectfully submit the following:

REPORT.

That no entry has been made for the Society's premiums offered for the most extensive valuable and economical improvements in the cultivation and management of an entire farm.

That only one entry has been made for improvement of wet meadow or swamp lands. Mr. Edward Thacher having complied with the Society's rules, the committee award to him the first premium $6.

As interesting communication was received from Obed Crocker, of Harwich, giving a detailed account of his successful management in reclaiming old fields or worn out land. The committee have decided that they have no authority to grant him a premium, but believing his suggestions valuable, they recommended that his communications be placed on the files of the society, and that a gratuity of $5 be awarded to him.

For the committee,
AMOS OTIS, Chairman.

PREMIUMS AT THE PETERSHAM SHOW.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

1st Premium, to Charles Bigelow, Jr.,
2d " " Josiah H. Howe,
3d " " Asa Pond.

FAT OXEN.

1st " " Asa Pond,
2d " " Jos. Brown,
3d " " Jos. Hinds.

BULLS.

1st " " Francis Twichell, Jr.
2d " " David C. Paige,
3d " " Lewis Sanderson.

WORKING OXEN.

1st " " Lewis Whitney,
2d " " Elijah Hildreth,
3d & 4th " " Chas. Bigelow, Jr., and Wm. H. Bancroft.

THREE YEARS OLD STEERS.

1st " " Wm. P. Goddard,
2d " " James A. Jackson,
3d " " Geo. B. Gallond.

BUTTER.

1st " " Saml. M. Stevens,
2d " " James A. Jackson,
3d " " Abram Haskell.

CHEESE.

1st " " Saml. M. Stevens,
2d " " David C. Paige.

[illegible] Sir.—The above is not a complete list of the Premiums, but, as the reports were made verbally, we have not been able to obtain them. L. W.

PREMIUMS AWARDED

By the Sturbridge Agricultural Society at the Annual Exhibition, Oct. 2, 1849.

The Committee on Sheep report, that five entries were made for premiums, three of Bucks and two of Ewes.

The first premium of one dollar was awarded to Silas Hampton of Sturbridge for the best Buck.

The premium to Samuel R. Burroughs of Warren for second best Buck, seventy-five cents.

The premium for the best lot of Ewes, the Committee award the first premium of $1 to Perry G. Jackson of Southbridge.

The second premium of seventy-five cts to Caleb Weld of Sturbridge. ABRAM CHARLES, Chairman.

The Committee on Swine in their report remark—"If the Committee were sent by the Society to test the weekness, economy and good husbandry of any farmer, in no first place they would visit would be his piggery. If he found 'all right' there, they would not hesitate to award the premium in his case, as they would feel certain that the glory and pride of every farmer, a full *Pork Barrel*, graced his cellar.

Much might be said upon economy in raising swine, and the management at the time of fattening; but your Committee will only show that almost every man has one quality of the *Hog* in his matter, viz: he will have his own way."

The Committee awarded to John S. W. May, of Sturbridge, for the best Boar, the first premium, $3.

To Elisha Southwick, of Sturbridge, for the best Breeding Sow, second premium, $2.

HENRY L. MELLEN, Chairman.

The Committee on Milch Cows, report the number of entries, accompanied with the requisite certificates from the [illegible].

Samuel R. Burroughs of Warren entered a cow 4 years old, that in lieu of 14, from which he obtained, from June 30 to 9th, (8 days) 250 lbs of milk, averaging 41 lbs 10 ozs. for 6 days—and measuring 141 qts—giving to about 17 qts per day. From the same Cow in Sept. (6 days) he obtained 198 lbs, averaging 30 lbs per day, and measuring 224 qts, equal to 15 qts per day.

To Mr. Burroughs the Committee award the first premium, $3.

Roswell Warner, Esq., of Sturbridge, entered a Cow eight years old, from which, after supplying a family of 4 persons with milk, 52½ lbs of butter were made in June, 70 lbs in July, 71 lbs in August, 56 lbs in September, equal to 249½ lbs of Butter in 122 days.

The calf from this cow at 30 days old weighed 103 lbs and was sold for seven dollars.

To Mr. Warner the Committee award the second premium, $2.

Silas Carpenter of Charlton entered a cow 5 years old, from which he obtained from June 2d, 6 days, 114 lbs milk; from Sept. 3d, 6 days, 114 lbs milk. These 2 years old heifers were entered for premium.

To Caleb Weld of Sturbridge, the Committee award a premium of $2 for his 2 years old heifer, producing in 6 days from June 3d, 100 lbs milk, equal to 20 lbs per day.

To Asa Rees of Sturbridge, for his 2 years old heifer, producing in 6 days from Sept. 3d, 126 lbs, equal to 20 lbs per day.

The two years old heifers were entered for premium, and the Committee award to Abijah Prouty of Sturbridge $1.50 for his two year old heifer.

Yearling heifers were entered, and the Committee award to Ezra Perry of Brimfield, for his yearling heifer $1.

Heifer calf seven months old was entered by Lemuel Chandler of Sturbridge, for which a premium of one dollar is awarded. A. P. TAYLOR, Chairman.

The Committee on butter and cheese in their report make the following remarks. "Your Committee would report here, that a great fault too common among dairy women, the effects of which your Committee thought was slightly perceptible in some of the specimens of butter, is the practice of mixing their dairy matters with other things in the same room, whereas in their opinion they should be entirely separated. They believe that milk is strained and kept in a room occupied with fruit or vegetables, or meat or other provisions, that they will affect the flavor of butter unfavorably. And your Committee need not add that all the vessels as well as the dairy room should be kept perfectly clean, as we have reason to think they have been with most if not all of the competitors.

The Committee have awarded the first premium on butter to Chester Walker of Sturbridge, $1.25.

To Prudentia M. Kinstry, of Southbridge, second premium, $1.

To Samuel D. Merrick of Sturbridge, third premium, 75c.

For the best lot cheese the Committee award to Prudentia McKinstry of Southbridge, the first premium, $1.25.

To Richard Arnold of Sturbridge, the second premium, $1.

To Jonathan Winslow of Charlton, the third premium.
WILLIAM HOWE, Chairman.

LIVE HOGS FOR BOSTON. The steamer America took down between four and five hundred live fat hogs, *en route* for the Brighton Market. These hogs were fattened at a distillery twenty miles from Springfield, were driven to that place, put on board the cars, shipped at Sandusky, will be transferred to canal boats at Buffalo, and to cars again at Albany.

The porkers, averaging about 260 pounds, are delivered at Brighton in less than two weeks after leaving the pens, and at a cost that leaves a fair margin of profit to the dealers. The live hog trade with the East will become a great item when the contemplated railroads are completed and afford of itself a large freight business.

[Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

At Springfield, on Tuesday, the sheds and stables of the Franklin Hotel, on the hill, were consumed by fire. The property adjoining the Hotel buildings, a dwelling house on Walnut street, and another barn in the rear, were seriously exposed, and were on fire several times, but were saved. The dwelling house was the most injured. The property belonged to Sable Rogers, and was insured at the Hartford Ætna office.

AN ESSAY

ON THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF THE DOMESTIC FOWL.

Written for the Massachusetts Ploughman by Dr. Bennett, of Plymouth, Mass.

(Continued.)

Downy Polands. There is a downy or silky fowl (*not* that represented by Mr. Bement, under the head of "Silky Fowl," however,) in the country, which I have never seen described by authors, and of whose origin and history I am ignorant. They are of a black or dark brown color; size—medium; legs smooth and dark; and covered with down or silky feathers, instead of the ordinary feathers of common hens. They are excellent layers of large and well flavored eggs. These fowls, crossed with the Black Poland, make the breed designated as "Downy Polands." These Downy Polands are *feathered*, and not *downy*; plumage—black and white; crests—smaller than those of the Polands; and they may be numbered with the very *best* layers in the country. Mr. Joseph Rider, of this place, has twelve hens of the above breed which laid SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY EGGS, (and two of the number hatched out chickens in the time) from the 15th of October, 1848, to the 15th of August, 1849! and they were shut up in a close pen, or little yard, most of the time! They are, to me, an ugly looking race; but if they were handsome, and about twice as large, I should pronounce them the best breed in the world. If 12 hens, closely shut up, will lay 1650 eggs in 10 months, what would they do if they had an open range?

Dominique Fowl. These fowls are a very perfect breed. I have never witnessed the least variation in their appearance for the last thirty years. Plumage—invariably grey, both cock and hen—*all over grey*; heads—small and smooth; combs—double generally, though occasionally single; and and small; wattles—small; size—below ordinary. They are very hardy, healthy, and excellent layers. I know of no fowls which have stood the test of mixing without detoriating, better than the pure Dominique. They are said to be from the island of Dominica, but I very much doubt it; I should rather incline to the opinion that they took their name from having been "tenants at will" of some feudal sovereignty; at all events, they are very "lordly" fowls, and among the best races for profit or for looks, "for fashion or for fight." Why it is that so perfect bloods should have escaped description by poulterers, I am unable to divine. It is true they are rather small, and that is *the worst* thing that can be said of the Dominques. They were introduced into this country by the French, and I think them a French and not a Dutch fowl, as some suppose.

Oahu Fowls. I have seen some fowls imported direct from Oahu, Hawaii, (Sandwich Islands,) by Capt. C. W. Gelett, of Kingston, a part of which are a cross of the Shanghae with the native Oahu fowl, and a part pure Shanghaes. The Shanghae rooster will weigh about twelve pounds or a little over; and the hen about seven and a half. They are very perfect bloods. This cross of the Sanghaes with the Oahus are rather smaller, shorter legged, and lighter colored, than the original Shanghaes, but most excellent layers. The native Oahus much like our common fowls, with no peculiar marks nor are they particularly notable.

Black Bantam. These little fowls are great beauties. I have a pair obtained of Mr. John Giles, of Providence. The rooster is red upon the neck, back and hackles; tail, black and erect, studded with glossy green feathers upon the sides; breast black ground, spotted with yellow, like the Golden Pheasant; comb, single; dewlaps, white or silvery; the pullet is entirely black, excepting the inside of wing-tips, which is perfectly white. In size, they compare with the common pigeon, being *very* small, and their wings are about two inches longer than their bodies—their legs dark and destitute of feathers. They are very quiet, and of decided benefit in gardens, in destroying bugs. It would be difficult to find a more symmetrically formed bird. They are highly prized, both by the *fancier* and the *utilitarian* and the pure bloods are very rare. They are the best of all the Bantam race, yet I have never seen them described in the books on ornithology.

The Manilla Fowl. These fowls are in size between the White Bantam and the common barn-door fowl. In plumage, they are white, entirely, and the legs of the pure bloods are destitute of feathers. There is nothing about them particularly attractive or worthy of notice, though they are said to be good layers and lay large eggs for so small a fowl.

[To be continued.]

THE DAM CLOSED. The "vexed question" is settled. The great dam at the New City, about which so much has been said, was closed yesterday. To-day had been decided upon for shutting down the gates, but a north-east rain storm coming on, the apprehension of a rise of the river, determined them to anticipate the day. Notice of the change was sent to Hartford and elsewhere by telegraph, and despatched in all directions, as speedily and as extensively as possible, and large numbers of people collected to witness the event. The gates were closed at 22 minutes before 1, P. M. of which there were 44, each 16 feet wide. Alternate gates were closed at the first signal, and the rest at a second signal—all in a moment or two. They fitted admirably to their places, leaking no more than could have been expected; but the leakage was stopped, in a great measure, by a few boat loads of gravel. The rocky bed of the river, below the dam, was soon left quite dry. The pond filled slowly, altogether too much so to satisfy the eager curiosity of the multitude, to see the water pour over the dam. At half past 2, the water rose 3 inches in 10 minutes. It was expected that the pond would be full by 8 o'clock, but the water did not run over until 6 minutes before ten. It then began first on the east side of the dam, and soon followed throughout the entire length, amid the cheers of the spectators who remained to that hour. From the time the gates were closed until the water run over, was nine hours and sixteen minutes. Bonfires were burning on both sides of the river, and on the river bed below the dam, lightning up the heavens quite brilliantly.

[Northampton Gazette, October 23d.

ANOTHER CALIFORNIAN. New-Bedford has already sent out about forty vessels of all sizes, large and small, for California, but a *kettle* the smallest vessel, probably, that ever ventured upon such a perilous voyage over the ocean, was cleared by her owners and navigators at our Custom-house yesterday, and will take her departure from this port for San Francisco this day. We allude to the new schooner Tocao, of *twenty-eight* 21-95*th tons* burthen. She is to be commanded by Capt. James M. Cranston, and manned by a complement of four seamen, whose names, unfortunately we have not obtained. She is intended to be employed as a freighting vessel on the Sacramento river upon her arrival at that destination. The good wishes of our citizens will go with her and her adventurous company. [New-Bedford Mercury.

FIRE IN NEW HAVEN. On Sunday morning the stores of William Kinley, L. Gilbert, B. Sperry, and the fruit shop of Mr. Bruise, on Broadway and York streets, were destroyed by fire. Mr. Kinley loses about $3000 above his insurance. The buildings were owned by Mr. Z. Day, who is insured for $1000. Whole loss about $20,000—insurance $16,000.

POLICE COURT MONDAY. James Robbins, charged with breaking into the store corner of Friend and Hanover streets, was committed to trial in the Municipal Court, in default of security for $200.

Patrick Reynolds, for drunkeness, was fined $2 and costs.

Ellen Blanchard, being proved a common drunkard, was fined $3 and costs.

Caroline White, similar charge, got the ditto, ditto.

Michael McCarty, having been drunk, was fined $2 and costs.

Harriette Pierce, an old hand and a hard case, was sentenced to two months in the House of Correction.

James Barnes had to pay $2 and costs for drunkeness.

Margaret Parks, for night walking and so forth, went off merrily to commence a recess of two months at the House of Correction.

John E. Thorne, Joseph Lang, and James McFarland, for playing cards on Saturday midnight, were sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and the divided costs.

Catharine Derusha, for being noisy and drunk, was fined $3 and costs.

Joseph R. Dole, was bound in $100 to answer a charge of stealing ten dollars in copper coin.—[Mail.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES AT WEST NEWTON. This institution was visited on Tuesday by the legislative committee on education, Messrs. Wright and Keyes of the senate, and Messrs. Upham, of Salem, and Bigelow, of Walpole, of the house. Dr. Sears, the secretary of the board of education, and Hon. Horace Mann, ex-secretary, were also present.

The school is under the charge of Eben S. Stearns, principal, assisted by the Misses E. N. Lincoln and R. M. Pennell. The number of young ladies attached as pupils is 105, ranging from 16 to 26 years of age. Suffolk county furnishes 40, and Norfolk, Essex, Worcester, Middlesex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Bristol, Franklin and Plymouth, are also represented. There are also pupils from Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Florida.

The course of examination was the same as pursued at the visits to the Bridgewater and Westfield schools. When we state that some of the young ladies were severely exercised in trigonometry, we shall be excused from going into details, particularly as our assortment of mathematical signs is not very extensive. Quite a number were called upon to exhibit their talent at off-hand composition, and after they had read their short pieces, others were called upon to criticize them, and did so; some displaying great acuteness and nicety in pointing out small slips of the pen, and others showing quite a knack at puffing in the approved style of modern "critical notices."

The studies pursued are orthography, enunciation from the very roots, reading, writing, mental and written arithmetic, grammar, geography, problems on globes, map drawing, history, algebra, plain and solid geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, book-keeping, mental and moral philosophy, natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology, drawing, music, and composition. A very promising degree of proficiency was exhibited in the principal branches enumerated, and the exercises were performed with ready cheerfulness.

At the close of the examination, which occupied four hours, the pupils were briefly and impressively addressed by Messrs. Sears, Keyes, Upham, Bigelow and Mann.

The pupils who belong to Boston reside in the city, going out in the cars early in the morning, and returning in the evening.

The committee have now completed their round of official visits, and we understand will be able to make a highly satisfactory report as to the utility and condition of these interesting and no longer experimental institutions. [Post.

ACCIDENT. Mr. Sewall Hodges of Foxboro' was killed on Monday afternoon, on the New Bedford Railroad. Mr. Hodges was about 75 years of age. The Journal says that at the time of the accident he was standing on the track over which the cars from Providence were seen approaching. Probably without observing the train from New Bedford for this city on the other track, he stepped upon that track, and was almost instantly run over. He survived the accident about three hours.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. We learn from the Atlas that at a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, it was voted to address the Legislature in favor of the establishment by the State of a system of Agricultural Education; a committee, consisting of Messrs. Adams of Quincy, Bradford and Copeland of Roxbury, Whitaker of Needham, and Keyes of Dedham, was appointed to prepare a memorial.

At Bridgewater, on Friday night, two stores belonging to Mr. Thomas A. Ford, No. 75 Fulton street, this city, were broken open and robbed of 55 pairs of boys' pegged seal-skin brogans, and about 50 pairs mens' and boys' calf boots.

A fight occurred at Albany on Sunday night, between a man named Robinson, attached to Mann's Circus, and another named Josslyn, which resulted in the death of the latter. Robinson has been arrested and committed for trial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pear Seed.

A FEW bushes Perry Pears for seed, for sale by PARKER & WHITE, 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st.
oct27. 1w.

Apple Trees.

THE Subscriber has for sale about 3,000 choice Apple Trees, 2 and 3 years old from bud, embracing all the desirable kinds.
LEONARD L. BROWN.
Weston, Oct. 27. 3t*

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

BY License of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk, will be sold at public auction, on Thursday, the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premises, two undivided sixteenth parts of twelve acres of land, more or less, with the buildings thereon, situated partly in North Bridgewater, and partly in Abington, known as the Hollow Mary Fullarton's Estate, deceased.
Conditions at sale.
HARRISON T. MITCHELL, } and William F. Fullarton.
Easton, Oct 27. 3t*

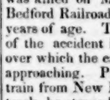
For Sale Cheap.

LIGHT Covered wagons of different styles and prices, Top Buggies, covered and open Market Wagons, Light open Business Wagon, two wagons suitable for two horses to team wood, &c., horse carts and Harnesses, Carriage Harnesses of every description, Draft and Carriage Collars at wholesale and retail. Carriages painted and trimmed to order and in the best manner.
HOLLIS HASTINGS.
Framingham, Oct. 27. 4t

Administrator's Notice.

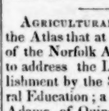
NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Goods and Estate of Sarah M. Sawin, late of Randolph, in the County of Norfolk, Widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
NATHAN WHITE, Adm'r.
oct27 3w*

Apple Trees.



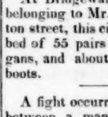
LARGE sized Apple Trees at the Nursery of the Subscriber, near the Westborough Depot, of the Boston and Worcester Railroad.
The public are invited to call and examine, as I have a much larger quantity than ever offered previous. All of the most profitable kinds for the orchard; for sale at a low price.
ORLANDO LELAND.
Westboro', Oct. 27. 3t.

Farm for Sale.



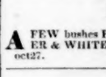
SITUATED in the North West part of Stow, containing 78 acres of the first quality of land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and woodland, and is well fenced with stone wall. It has a large supply of Apple Trees, grafted with selected fruit.
The buildings consist of a two story House, two Barns, one 57 by 30, the other 33 by 27, and other outbuildings, such as Sheds, Carriage House, Cider Mill, &c.
The subscriber being anxious to dispose of the estate, will sell at a bargain; and payment will be made easy to the purchaser.
For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, now living on the premises.
JOHN EVELETH.
Stow, Oct. 27. 6t.

Fruit Trees.



The Subscriber has for sale at his Nursery in Shrewsbury, a large variety of handsome and thrifty Fruit Trees, embracing most of the popular kinds now considered worthy of cultivation—consisting of
6,000 Apple Trees—one to three year's growth from the bud.
2,000 Peach do one to three year's growth from the bud.
600 Cherry do mostly of one year's growth.
Also,—a few Pear, Plum and Quince.
JOB C. STONE.
Shrewsbury, Oct. 27. 3t

Farm for Sale.



SITUATED in Mason, N. H., 3 miles from West Townsend depot, in Massachusetts, and two miles from the middle of Mason, and near the School. The Peterborough and Shirley railroad passes thro' it.
Said Farm contains about 200 acres of land, about one-third woodland, and a large walnut orchard; it is suitably divided into mowing, pasturing and tillage, and is a first rate farm for a large dairy. The buildings consist of two houses, a large barn and out-buildings.
WM. WEBBER,
JASON WEBBER.
Mason, Oct. 27. 3w*

Wanted

TO hire a first rate man to work on a Farm 20 miles from the city. The highest wages will be paid to one who suits his employer.
Apply at No. 2 Court Square.
Oct. 26, 1849. 3t*

FRUIT AND Ornamental Trees.

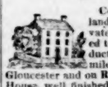
JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nurserymen and Seedsmen, of the *New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store*, have for sale at their Nurseries in Brighton, the greatest variety of choice Fruit Trees to be found in this country —including all kinds of *Pears, Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, &c., &c.* Also every variety of *Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.*

J. Breck & Co., from their long experience in the nursery business, feel confident that everything sold by them from their gardens will fully realize the expectations of the purchaser.

☞ Scions of every variety of Pears, Apples, Cherries and Plums, can be furnished at low prices, which may be relied upon as true to their names.

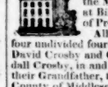
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market street, opposite the North side of Faneuil Hall. oct27.

Farm for Sale!!!



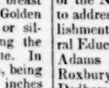
Containing about five hundred acres of land of various soils, from intervals to elevated Pasture and Tillage, being well adapted for the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn and all other productions raised in this County; lies three miles West of Woodman's Depot in New Gloucester and on Royal's River, has thereon a new brick House, well finished and convenient, three forty feet Barns, and a number of out-buildings; a good Orchard of grafted Fruit and a fine lot of Pear and Plum Trees; has more than seven thousand cords of Wood on the same, a beautiful lot of thrifty Pine Timber. Also, a ledge of superior Granite nearest the Depot. It is well calculated for three or four Farms; the Wood and Timber is well secured against fires, being mostly surrounded by the River and Worthley's Brook, which are skirted with intervale or Meadow, and cleared land. The whole, with one hundred tons Hay,—two hundred bushels Corn, thirty bushels Wheat, three hundred bushels Potatoes, one hundred do English Turnips, one hundred do Oats, ten do Rye, one hundred do Ruta Baga and Garden-Sauce, twenty bushels Beans, all raised on said Farm. Also, four Oxen, ten Cows, 150 Sheep, eight head of young Cattle, 8 Hogs and Shoats, one span fine grey Colts, with all the Carts, Carriages and Farming Tools, on said Farm, is offered for about *Seven Thousand Dollars* and immediate possession given. Terms, one half cash; the remainder yearly; or the whole, or a part, would be exchanged for Real Estate in Portland, or Boston. If desired, the Farm will be sold separate and at such a discount on its real worth as shall be inviting. Call and see; especially any one who has a number of boys and wishes to purchase.
Inquire of J. GUNNISON, Real Estate Broker, 89 Exchange Street, Portland, or
EZRA TOBIE, on the premises.
☞ A Plan of the Farm can be seen at this Office.
New Gloucester, Me., Oct. 27.

Valuable Farm for Sale.



The subscribers offer for sale their farm situated in the centre of Bolton, four miles from the Worcester and Nashua Rail-Road station at Lancaster, and four from the terminus of the Feltonville, now being built. It contains between 90 and 100 acres of excellent land, well divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood, and watered by never failing streams. The buildings, all of which are in good repair, consist of a well built, and commodious two story house, 36 by 36 feet, with woodhouse attached; one barn 55 by 43 fee', with a good vegetable cellar and a 70 feet shed adjoining, another barn 35 by 24 feet, with cellar under the same, a piggery, granary, and carriage house. There are on it a good supply of apple trees bearing choice fruits, an orchard of 100 thrifty trees set two years since, and one of 50 peach trees now in bearing. In the immediate vicinity of said farm are a Congregational Church and a High School, both endowed with funds ample for their entire support, which are now and must ever be exclusively devoted to that purpose. In consideration of the school aforenamed, said estate offers rare inducements to any one who would educate his daughters at home, or prepare his sons for College without sending them from the parental roof. Inquiries may be made personally or by mail of the undersigned, and the premises will be shown and terms of sale given on application to the
I. & N. SAWYER.
Bolton, Oct. 27, tf

A Rare Chance. Farm for Sale.



For sale, one of the finest estates in Norfolk County; distance from Boston, 15 miles; from Railroad Station, 1½ miles; consisting of 50 acres of land, 17 of which are covered with a thrifty growth of young wood; the remainder being mowing, tillage, and pasture; is abundantly stocked with fruit trees, mostly budded and grafted fruit, comprising desirable varieties of apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, &c.; the soil is of a very superior quality; location, high; buildings consist of a two story house, 26 ft. by 28, with piazza, 7 by 15; a good cellar underneath, 21 by 26, divided into two apartments; one designed especially for dairy use; the other is partially subdivided; all the partitions of stone; attached to the house an L, 22 by 44, containing two pumps from a good well and cistern underneath, a double carriage house, &c.; a second L from the first, 12 by 60, being a mechanic's shop, woodshed, corn house, and tool house; a very conveniently arranged barn, 30 by 40, entirely new, with a spacious cellar underneath; an L attached to the barn, 12 by 20; also an ice house, &c.; the buildings all nearly new, and in good repair. The estate is thoroughly fenced with good and substantial stone walls. Price, $7000. The stock and tools may be purchased with the estate if desired. This is an excellent opportunity for a city gentleman to secure a choice location for a country seat. For further particulars enquire of GEORGE JENNINGS, West Needham.
Oct. 27. 6t

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, Nov. 1st, 1849, at two o'clock, P. M., at the Mansion House, of the late Seth Crosby, at Billerica,—by license granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.
All the right, title and interest, (namely, four undivided fourth parts) of Jane Crosby, George Crosby, David Crosby and Charles Crosby, children of the late Kendall Crosby, in and to the Real Estate, which was late of their Grandfather, Seth Crosby, situated in Billerica, in the County of Middlesex, near Bedford, in said County, and in Bedford,—consisting of about One Hundred and Thirty-Seven Acres, of which Twenty-Five are Tillage Land, and the remainder are Wooded, Meadow and Pasturage.
The premises consist of two parcels of Land, on one of which containing about One Hundred and Thirty Acres and situated in Billerica, stand the Mansion House, Large Barn and Out-Buildings ready for immediate use. The other parcel is situated in Bedford, about one mile and a half distant from the former, and is a valuable tract of about Eight Acres of Meadow Land lying on Shawsheen River.
Further information may be obtained from the Subscriber, from Mr. HENRY CROSBY, Billerica, and from Mr. F. BALDWIN, Auctioneer, Billerica.
All the parties in interest will unite in the sale, and the purchaser will have a clear title to the whole.
SAM'L TOPLIFF, Guardian.
Boston, Oct. 6. ts

Real Estate for Sale.

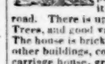
SITUATED in Millbury, County of Worcester, about 4 miles from the business part of the city of Worcester, containing about two hundred and sixteen acres of land, divided into mowing, pasturing, tillage and woodland. Buildings nearly new and in good repair, well watered by the Blackstone River and its branches, and with soft spring water at the house and barn by aqueduct. Those wishing to invest capital in real estate will find this a rare opportunity on account of location, diversity of soils, &c.
D. B. BIBLEY.
Millbury, Armory Village. tf. sep15.

Farm for Sale in Hopkinton.

SITUATED about one mile from the centre of the town on the Holliston road, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. It is suitably divided into mowing, pasturing, tillage, and 32 acres wood land; it is within 3½ miles of the Worcester railroad. There is upon the farm between 5 and 600 Apple Trees, and good variety of Pear, Peach and Plum Trees. The house is brick, and has been built about 10 years, and other buildings, comprising a barn 30 by 65 feet, woodshed, carriage house, granary, cider mills. There is one of the most thrifty flowing streams in the county within 1 of a mile of said farm, making it a desirable situation for any one wishing a pleasant country seat. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
JOANNA ADAMS.
Or to S. D. Davenport, 43 Shoe & Leather street, Wm. Claflin, 17 Shoe and Leather street, or James Clark, 102 Milk street.
Hopkinton, Sept. 13. 6w. sep15.

Ringbones on Horses.

SWAN'S COMPOUND RINGBONE KILLER.



A long sought for remedy for this painful and almost destructive malady, has recently been sought out to the great joy and surprise of all who have tested it by a perfect cure of their own Horses. The author of this having practised some in Farrier has been applied to and has performed the cruel torture by using the knife, and in some cases relieving the animal, but not to affect a perfect cure, but has at last obtained an external remedy called the

RINGBONE KILLER

which has never failed in any case to effect a perfect cure, without the painful operation of the knife. This medicine on application to the subscriber may be had by the bottle with directions. A cure warranted as parties agree, according to the age of the ringbone.
Respectable certificates might be procured concerning this valuable Medicine, did the Author and Proprietor consider it necessary.
N. B. Good keeping will be provided for Horses brought from a distance, and a cure warranted by the subscriber if application is made soon, and the subscriber will also buy one or two young ringbone Horses at a fair price.
SUMNER SWAN.
Phillipston, 1849.

Writing, Book-Keeping, and Arithmetic.

COMER'S INITIATORY COUNTING ROOM, No. 139 WASHINGTON STREET, corner of School St., which has been in successful operation for the last eight years is open DAY and EVENING, for practical instruction in all the requisites of a Merchant's Clerk, instead of the mere school-boy theory of the Academies. ☞ No Class System. ☜ Students aided in procuring suitable employment.
LADIES.—A separate apartment, with separate entrance, has been provided for Females.
BOOKS POSTED, &c. Complicated Accounts adjusted, Copying, &c., promptly and faithfully executed.
BOOK KEEPING by Double Entry *without the Journal*, by G. S. COMER, Accountant, Boston, (Fifth Edition,) price 62 cents. Blank Books, 30 cents per set—for sale as above. A liberal allowance to Teachers.
COMER'S NAUTICAL INSTITUTE.
NAVIGATION in all its branches, taught in the most thorough manner—Lunars, Great Circle Sailing, Sumner's Method, &c. &c. The best Instruments, Charts, &c., are provided and explained. The Establishment is under the *direct patronage* of the Marine Insurance Offices and the merchant ship owners of Boston.
☞ For Cards of Terms, &c., call at 139 *Washington Street.* ☜
Sept. 1.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,
192 *Washington Street, Boston,*
RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of all purchasers of Dry Goods, at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
To their Large and Select Stock of
Fashionable Goods.
Selected with great care in the different markets of Europe, the whole of which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES, having been bought there before the advance.
IN SHAWLS AND SILK GOODS
We can show our Customers the largest and choicest stock ever opened in New England.
Purchasers of
LONG OR SQUARE SHAWLS,
Can select from a stock of more than 60,000 dollars in value, and embracing every desirable style for dress or comfort, from the cheapest to the most valuable article,
OF SILK GOODS
We can show to our customers more than 1000 pieces, of the best styles in colors, and of the best fabrics in
BLACK SILKS,
All of which were selected with an eye to both wear and style.
SILK VELVETS,
Of all widths and colors, and of the best Lyons manufacture.
MOURNING ARTICLES.
Great care is used in the selection of our Mourning Stock, to which we invite special attention.
CLOAKS & CLOAK MATERIALS.
We have purchased a very large stock of Paris Cloaks and Mantilets, from the celebrated house of Madame Armonville, rue de Richelieu, Paris, which will be offered for sale at an early day. Our stock of Merinos, Thibets, Cashmeres, Paris Cloths, and other fabrics for Cloaks, is now open, and merits the attention of all the Ladies.
WOOLENS & STUFFS FOR BOYS,
This department of our stock was never so complete as now, and we advise all to buy early.
WHITE GOODS.
In this department will be found every style of White Muslins, Cambrics, embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Linen Goods Furnitures, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Domestic, &c.
Great attention is given to all
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
DRESS GOODS,
We have received more than our usual variety of Printed Cashmeres, M. de Laines, and all other Dress Fabrics, down to the prettiest styles of Ninepenny Prints.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SCARFS, CRAVATS, HDKFS,
and a great many other articles in full assortment. The names alone of all the articles in each Department of our Establishment, would fill a good sized newspaper. We therefore invite purchasers of anything in the Dry Goods line to examine our stock before buying, which will be freely shown them, without their being rudely urged to buy.
LADIES' EXCHANGE,
September 25.
sep29. GEO. W. WARREN & CO.

PARKER & WHITE'S Hay, Straw and Cornstalk Cutters.

PRICES FROM $3 TO $30.

The Subscribers having greatly improved their Hay Cutters, invite all who contemplate to be about buying, to examine their stock, feeling confident that the many particulars in which they are superior to all other machines intended for their purpose will recommend them at once to purchasers.
Also, for sale, Patent Thermometer, Hydraulic and common Churns, Butter Moulds, Winnowing Mills, Corn Shellers, Vegetable Boilers, Wrenches, Axes and Axe Handles, Ox Bows and Yokes, Ox Shovels, Greensward Ploughs, Fluils, Corn Forks, Ames' Cast Steel Shovels, Iron, do. &c. &c.
All these articles are offered at wholesale or retail at No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st.
oct20 PARKER & WHITE.

Stoves! Stoves!

THE subscriber keeps for sale at his Stove Establishment, in Reading,

THE POET'S CORNER.

MARY.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

The graceful and the beautiful,
The gentle, kind, and airy,
Together met, to mould the form,
And gift the mind of Mary ;
There's nature in each careless curl,
In every grace a moral ;
Her mouth—'tis Cupid's mouth—sweet girl,
And full of pearls and coral !

She's like the key-stone to an arch
That consummates all beauty ;
She's like the music to a march,
Which sheds a joy on duty !
All happy thoughts and feelings rife
Seem evermore to guide her ;
The very ills and cares of life
Forget themselves beside her !

Each sweet expressive glance appears
Of nature's best selection :
It took the world six thousand years
To perfect such perfection !
All gifts divine that could combine,
All charms of nymph or fairy,
Agreed to grace one beauteous face,
And witch the world with Mary !

She speeds as if with wings, so fleet
No birds could e'er surpass them,
Yet none can ever spy her feet,
Though 'tis believed she has them !
She lends a spell to every scene,
Her step makes *winter* vernal ;
A something half divine, between
The earthly and eternal !

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SHE MARRIED HIM.

In January, 184—, I was a passenger on board the Washington, bound to New York; there were others, and amongst them a lady named A———. She was an Englishwoman, but had married an American merchant of New York. Though neither handsome nor accomplished, she was yet a very agreeable woman; she had good sense and good feeling. Although there was something of what the French call *empressment* in her manners, it was untinctured with earnestness or forwardness. Her children accompanied her, two fine healthy boys, whose gambols afforded amusement to all on board.

As a matter of course, travellers by sea do everything in their power to abate the irksomeness of their situation. Mighty are their efforts to kill time ; on all sides and with all kinds of weapons they assail him but in vain. Time will not be killed by them. Old though he be, he has the strength of Hercules in his prime.—When we think they have him fast, and are about to administer the *coup de grace*, he escapes from their hands, and laughs them to scorn.

On board the Washington, as on board other vessels, the passengers talked a great deal, and on a great many subjects. One day, the conversation turning on medicine and its practitioners, I asked Mrs. A——— what she thought of those in New York.

"Very highly," she replied. "But amongst them is one of whom I think more highly than of all the rest put together ; that is Dr. B——, a native of Baltimore, and the gentleman who attends my family."

And then she commenced a panegyric on Dr. B——, which would have been appropriate enough if bestowed on a Sydenham, but on nobody else. Amused at her warmth, I jokingly remarked,

"Doubtless, Mrs. A———, were you to become a widow, you would marry this Dr. B—— of whom you speak so highly ?"

"I become a widow !" she exclaimed. "What an idea ! Why my husband is only thirty-five years of age, and a remarkably healthy man ; he never had a day's illness in his life."

"Possibly not," I rejoined, "but remarkably healthy men are often cut off, especially in the United States, where, the climate, being always in extremes, is unfavorable to health."

With that the conversation ended. The Washington was a clipper ; in twenty-five days after leaving the port of Liverpool she entered that of New York. There the passengers separated ; some went to Canada, some to the far West, others, (and I was one of them,) to New Orleans.

I had been in that city some seven or eight weeks, when, one day, as I was reading in the coffee-room of the Planter's Hotel, the following announcement met my eye :

"Died, yesterday, of inflammation of the heart, in his thirty-fifth year, Mr. Robert A———, merchant of this city. He has left a widow and children to deplore his loss."

"What !" I said to myself, "can this be the husband of Mrs. A———, the lady I knew on board the Washington ? Surely not.

Soon, however, I was compelled to think differently, for I found, on reading a second time, the obituary in the Herald, that every particular therein was applicable to Mrs. A———'s husband. Uncertain, indeed, is life. True the saying. "In the midst of life, we are in death !"

Months passed on, and I was still living in New Orleans, when an event caused me to leave it sooner than I had intended ; that event was my illness. In July, 184—, yellow fever, always prevalent in that month, was more so than usual, and also more fatal. In former years, the proportion of deaths to the recoveries, was as one is to five, in this, as one is to four. I was one of those whom the disease attacked. Deeply it stuck its pangs into me. For a fortnight the poison rioted in my veins—death seemed inevitable—yet I recovered. How ? By (as I verily believe) drinking common sallad oil ! A bottle thereof lay on a sideboard in my room ; delirious I seized it, and drank off the contents ! From that moment the fever began to abate ! But although I had triumphed over the enemy, I had suffered in the conflict ; my hollow cheeks and attenuated limbs testified to its severity. My doctor said I was consumptive, and advised my immediate return to England. I acted upon his advice.

Behold me once more in New York, that great city—the Liverpool of the United States—destined, ere long, to be its London. The journey from New Orleans, inland, is fatiguing, even to the strong—to me, as an invalid, it was killing. I felt so ill, the day after my arrival, that I decided on sending for a physician. Recollecting what Mrs. A——— had said in praise of Dr. B——, I sent for him. He came; and I found him—if not the paragon Mrs. A——— had represented him—a physician of more than ordinary abilities, and of very good manners withal.—After prescribing for me, and receiving the customary fee of two dollars, he was about to leave the room, when a few words from me nailed him to the spot. They were these :

"Pray, doctor, is Mrs. A——— still in New York ?"

He colored slightly—looked first at me, then at his boots—at length said :

"She is, and in my house : we were married a month ago."

I was thunderstruck. "Many a true word is spoken in jest !"

ROMANTIC PAGE FROM HISTORY.

In one of these encounters between the advanced guard of the French and the rear guard of the Austrians, one of the young Amazons, Felicite Fering, who bore the orders of Dumouriez to the head of his columns, found herself accompanied only with a handful of French Hussars, surrounded by a detachment of the enemy's hulans. Avoiding with difficulty the sabres around her, she turned her bridle with a group of hussars to rejoin the column, when she perceived a young officer of the Belgian Volunteers who had been thrown from his horse by a shot, defending himself with his sabre against the hulans who sought to slay him. Although this officer was unknown to her, Felicite rushed to his succor, killed with two pistol shots two of the hulans, put the others to flight, dismounted from her horse, relieved the wounded man, confided him to the hussars, accompanied him herself to the military hospital, and returned to rejoin her General. This young officer was named Vanderwalen. Left in the hospitals of Brussels after the departure of the French army, he forgot his wounds, but could never forget the heroine he had met with on the field of carnage.—The countenance of that female in the dress of a comrade in arms, precipitating herself into the melee to rescue him from death, and leaning afterward over his blood-stained bed in the military hospital, tenaciously kept place in his remembrance.

When Dumouriez had fled to the enemy's lands, and the army had lost all trace of the two young Amazons whom it had drawn into its misfortunes and exile, Vanderwalen quitted the military service and travelled through Germany in search of her to whom he owed his life. Long did he traverse in vain the principal towns of the North, without being able to obtain the slightest indication of the family of Fering. He discovered them at last, refugees in the heart of Denmark. His gratitude ripened into love for the young girl, who had resumed the dress, the graces, and the modesty of her sex. He espoused her, and brought her home to his country. Theopile, her sister and companion in glory, followed Felicite to Brussels. She died there while yet young, without having been married. She cultivated the arts—was a musician and a poetess, like Victoria Colonna. She left poems stamped with masculine heroism, feminine sensibility, and worthy of accompanying her name to immortality.

These two sisters, inseparable in life, in death, as upon the field of battle, repose under the same cypress—in a foreign land. Where are their names upon the marble monuments of our triumphal arches ? Where are their pictures at Versailles ! Where are their statues upon our frontiers, bedewed with their blood !—[A. De Lamartine's History of the Girondists.

HOW TO PRESERVE GRAPES.

For several years past I have succeeded in preserving Isabella grapes till March. We have had the luxury of having fresh grapes all through the winter; and have found them very useful and refreshing to the sick, especially to consumptive people. We pick our grapes to preserve for the winter as late as we can, and save them from the frost ; gathering them when they are perfectly dry, say in the middle of a sunny day. We take a dry box—a common candle box is very convenient for the purpose—first cover the bottom with cotton batting. We then put down a layer of grapes, one cluster after another, as thick as they can well lay. Care should be taken that no broken nor green ones are in the clusters. If there are, they will cause the others to mould and decay. We then put down a layer of cotton batting, and then another layer of grapes, till the box is full.

Some have been at the trouble to seal the end of each stem with wax. We do not believe it is of any service. As the stems are brittle, it is necessary to handle them with a great deal of care. When they are thus laid down, much depends upon the place where you deposit the box. It should be placed in the dryest and coolest place you have in the house. Some prefer the garret. There they are apt to wilt and lose all their flavor. Sometimes they will mould in the cellar. The principal difficulty in preserving grapes, lies in keeping them secure from the time you lay them down to the setting in of cold weather. After that, there is no difficulty. I have generally had them come out as green and as fresh in the middle of winter as they were when first laid down, and with all their original flavor.

So far as my experience goes, I have succeeded best in preserving them in the upper part of the cellar. I have never failed in preserving them in this way. As they may be kept, they become a more desirable fruit, and the cultivation of the vine should be greatly increased, not for the purpose of making intoxicating drink, but as an article of wholesome food. There can be no doubt but that fruit should constitute a much larger share of our diet. The free use of it relieves us in a great measure of some of our most common diseases. A. U.

Newark Daily Adv.

FRUGALITY.

The mercantile wisdom of "a penny saved is two pence got," may be accomodated to all conditions, by observing, that not only they who pursue any lucrative employment will save time when they forbear expense, and that time may be employed to the increase of profit, but that they, who are above such minute considerations, will find, by every victory over appetite or passion, new strength added to the mind, will gain the power of refusing those solicitations by which the young and vivacious are hourly assaulted, and in time, set themselves above the reach of extravagance and folly.

It appears evident that frugality is necessary even to complete the pleasure of expense ; for it may be generally remarked of those who squander what they know their fortune not sufficient to allow, that in their most jovial expense, there always breaks out some proof of discontent and impatience ; they either scatter with a kind of wild desperation and affected lavishness, as criminals brave the gallows when they cannot escape it, or pay their money with a peevish anxiety, and endeavor at once to spend idly, and save meanly ; having neither firmness to deny their passions, nor courage to gratify them, they murmur at their own enjoyments, and poison the bowl of pleasure by reflections on the cost.

[Johnson.

ROMANCE OF THE PALAIS ROYAL.

Before the restoration of the "Bourbons," during the "Consulate," the "Hundred Days," the "Empire," and even after, the gambling establishments of this infamous and thoroughly organized part of Paris was a great commercial Eldorado. Fortunes were made by the harlequinade of an instant. It seemed as if but the shake of a wand—a magic movement—a silent invocation to the presiding demon of this infernal region, and a man rose up a millionaire.

It was one clear night, while a white dazzling moon was shining without, that in the depths of the gilded saloons, where the orgies of the gambler and of the ruffian mingled together, far away from sun or moon—in the depth, I say, of a Frascati's on a smaller scale, were groups of men and women assembled around tables playing at "roulette," at "craps," at "trente et quarante," or "rouge et noir." Night had long set in, but those assembled with haggard eyes, bloodless cheeks, black, fearful hearts knew no distinction of night or day. There was wine in profusion on the tables. There were gaily dressed persons to hand the pernicious draught, drugged, in some instances for horrible purposes. There was music to soothe the passions of the irritated losers, and to excite those of the rejoicing winners—there was in that pandemonium all that can be imagined as being horrible, and impious. Sin was there, gilded and elegantly dressed—sin, all bows, and powder and moustache—sin, in a faultless cravat, clothed in a faultless coat ; and among the groups we would point out, were three men standing at a roulette table, one of whom was busily engaged at play.

It was the third night in which he had visited the gambling house ; and for the first and second nights he had had such an immense run of luck, that he both times carried away with him large sums of money. It was known, well known, at all events, to two persons who were closely watching him, that he had brought on this night almost the whole of his winnings there to try his fortune for the last time.

"Won again, by Mercury !" exclaimed one of the two, who watched him with the eyes of a hawk, gloated upon the money which the youth swept towards him. "Do you mark that, Levesque ?" He who spoke was somewhat older than his companion, elegantly dressed, wearing a white vest, from the pocket dangled a handsome brequet chain ; his moustache was black and of unimpeachable style.

"I do mark it, Monsieur Crequeville," was the reply of his younger companion, also a fashionably-dressed man, "I have marked it since ———"

"Hush !" muttered the other, all in good time, "watch !"

The play went on—the young man who began to play the first night, by merely calculating on losing a few crowns, as everybody else does, having no idea of what this might lead to, was now heart and soul engaged in his vocation. Avarice, and cupidity—all the immoderate passions which gambling arouses, were awakened up within him. From regarding the gaming table in the abstract with horror, from looking on the gay but deceptive scenes around him with apathy, his lurid eyes betrayed the fatal interest all these things now possessed for him.

The young gambler did not look away—his eyes were riveted on the table—his heart was clutching the gold.

The elder of the two, who was called Crequeville, touched the arm of his companion, and they silently withdrew from the table.

In that chamber groups of two, three or more, whispering together, even though these consisted of most of the renowned sharpers of the day, caused no surprise ; and yet, if any one had been observant enough, they would have noticed that these two men were also watched by a piercing pair of eyes ; they belonged to an agent of the police.

"What did you call me for, Crequeville !" demand the younger, in a slow whisper.

"You know the direction which that young fellow takes, when he leaves this place !" replied Crequeville.

"Eh ! I should think so. My faith ! did not you and I watch him through the——" but Levesque was interrupted.

"Hush !" muttered the other, angrily, "don't speak so loud ; and, above all don't speak so plain.

"It is very well to talk so, but when I know that he has regularly done us both——"

"How much has he won !" asked Crequeville composedly.

"How do I know ! There is not a golden piece to be found on the table. The very croupier scratches his head in utter amazement.—How is he to carry it home without help ! What say you, shall we escort him home ! Death ! look—the banker is changing some of his gold for notes. Ah ! he will clear that off also."

"He will win," said Crequeville, drawing his handsome and white hand languidly over his moustache. "Egad ! it is laughable, too ; for only fancy what will become of our *industrious* friends when they come to Monsieur Milda's, the croupier, and find his table empty and his bank broken !"

"Very laughable, certainly," observed Levesque.

"By-the-by, my dear friend," said Crequeville, still more languidly, affecting to lean on Levesque's shoulder, while one foot crossed the other; if we take care of a *millionaire* going home, one ought at least to have arms.

"It is a thing in which I agree with you, monsieur ; and it happens that I carry in my great coat a life-preserver."

"Admirable !" cried the other, lifting up his hands. Now of all fortunate coincidences for that gentleman, this happens to be the luckiest, for I also happen to have a superb stiletto."

At that instant, their eyes met, and the premeditated assassination flashed forth from them. They spoke no more, only grasped each other's hand with a peculiar sign and pressure which doubted that they would be faithful to each other.

The person who was observing all this, smiled as they walked away. "They will pick his pockets," thought he. It is no business of mine, but I will watch."

Crequeville going up to a woman, whispered something in her ear. She, in a moment afterwards, left him ; and taking a goblet was passing up the table towards the young gambler, who frantically played on—still—still winning ; when the disguised police officer stumbled against the female.

"Pardon, madame," said he, bowing profoundly, "for my clumsiness, but I was tripped by this form."

The female smiled forgiveness, but as she went back she reviled him in her heart.

Once more she lifted the cup and bore it to the youth. "Will monsieur do me the pleasure of tasting this !" she asked.

Such a question caused no surprise. It was always the custom for the most beautiful syrens to attend to those on whom fortune smiled most. Love wooed fortune, and fortune smiled while paying love her due.

The youth dashed the cup aside, saying, with a rude air, "Madame, do not interrupt me."

He threw and won—threw again and won.—The hands on the dial pointed to 3 o'clock in the morning.

"Play monsieur," cried the youth ; "make up your bank."

"Monsieur has been unfortunate," replied the banker, with a crest fallen air. "Our bank is broken."

"Make it up," said the victorious gambler; "for monsieur, I give you notice that I keep my winnings, and do not come back any more."

There was not a murmur in the crowd ; among the gamblers especially, there were threatening looks, and violent expressions. One or two lights were put out ; numbers began to crowd around him, when Crequeville and Levesque, who were nearest, whispered to him, "Monsieur, they are going to attack you ; strike out, and follow us. We will guide you safely homeward."

"Thanks, messieurs, thanks. I am ready—go forward," and he doubled up his fists.

Then a struggle, and a sudden rush ensued, and in the midst of it, arose some cries, and the sound of heavy blows fell upon the ear, and presently the three men were out in the air. They hurried onward ; the police spy had lost sight of them, however, for a time.

The moon had obscured, a moment as they came to a clump of trees in the shadow of some old buildings, and stood for a moment to recover themselves.

"Faith, monsieur !" said Crequeville, with a laugh, "you may congratulate yourself on your escape. It is not often that, when such an attack is made, a man gets off free."

"The more particularly with his wealth unfingered," added Levesque. "If it had not been for my friend, here, who said, 'Marquis, there is a gentleman who is likely to be in danger,' you would have ———"

"Nay—my dear fellow," said Crequeville, with an uneasy, deprecating air, 'how you talk.' Was it not you who said, 'Count I have my suspicion, let us watch.' "Well, monsieur," added he, turning to the youth, now beginning to recover in the fresh air, "we did watch, and your safety is the result."

"Messieurs," said the young man, "I am greatly indebted to you, and I trust I shall have the means of showing to you that I am not forgetful of this courtesy. I know not wherefore," he added, with an air like that of presentiment, "what it is that weighs upon my soul in such a manner ; but while I have recorded a vow, never to play more, it seems to me as if something has said, 'Thou shalt die this night !' But come let us go on."

At that moment, on the back of the unfortunate youth's head, there came a crashing deafening blow. He fell without sound or motion ; and the brigand, dropping his deadly weapon (the life-preserver,) fell on his knees beside him, and commenced to rifle his pockets.

"Stop a moment," cried one, "here's a pitcher of water; let us dash a little over this weapon and so wash the blood from it. Is he dead !"

"Dead," replied the other, holding his glittering knife in his hand.

They were busy in obliterating from their persons all marks of the assassination, and in rifling the dead man, when suddenly several men surrounded them ; and a voice cried :—" Here they are—seize them !—Great Heaven ! we are too late !"

It was the police spy.

*　*　*　*　*

The two men were executed within a week.

Noble Bequests. We learn that the following were the bequests of the late Henry Trowbridge, Esq., of this city :—$5000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions ; $5000 to the House Missionary Society ; $2000 to the American Bible Society ; $2000 to the Tract Society; $2000 to the Seamen's Friend Society ; $2000 to the poor of the First Congregational Society of New Haven—and some others, amounting in all to about $25,000. These bequests are noble, both in their amount and in their objects. [New Haven Courier.

THE HUNGARIAN CROWN.

One of the many subjects of speculation at the present moment is the fate of the Hungarian crown—not, by a figure of speech, the Hungarian monarchy, but the actual "round and top of sovereignty," the golden diadem itself. It is generally believed that Kossuth has taken it with him in his flight ; if so, it has for a second time crossed the frontiers of Turkey. The past history of this crown is a curious one, and as full of vicissitudes as the lives of some of those who have won it. The Magyars attach a superstitious value to the relic of their ancient monarchy ; there is a legend that it was wrought by the hands of angels for St. Stephen, who was crowned with it in 1001. History, with a more limited faith, records that it was sent as a present to Stephen by Pope Sylvester the Second. In 1072 Duke Geisa received from the Greek Emperor a golden circlet or royal band for his brow ; when he was afterwards made King of Hungary he joined this circlet to the diadem, so that the crown is really composed of two kingly emblems united. When the race of the Arpads became extinct, in 1301, there was a double election to the vacant throne ; one party chose Robert of Anjou and Nanles, the other Wenzel, the younger, of Bohemia. The cause of the latter did not prosper, and his affairs were taking an unfortunate turn, when his father, Wenzel, King of Bohemia, marched an army to Ofen, and carried off his son and the crown with him to Prague. The Hungarians then definitively elected Otto, of Bavaria, and old Wenzel (for reasons not stated) gave up the crown to him. Otto, to take possession of his kingdom, had to ride incognito through Austria, carrying the crown as a "property" with him. It was packed in a little cask, and hung at the saddle-bow of a German Graf, who discovered one morning at day break that he had lost his precious charge during the night. The party had arrived at Fisherment, below Vienna, where they were about to cross the Donau ; they retraced their steps, and by great good luck found both cask and crown again. In 1307, Otto went to Seibenburgen, on a visit to the Waywode Ladislas, intending to win him over to his party ; he must have failed signally in his attempt, for the old Waywode seized the crown, and made a prisoner. After some time he saw fit to let Otto go, but kept firm possession of the diadem for three years. In 1410, on threats of war and extermination, he gave it up. For more than a century after this its history is a blank ; but in 1439, on the death of the Emperor Albrecht IV, there was again a double election, the two rivals being Wiadislaw, of Poland, and Ladislas, the infant son of Albrecht. The empress resolved to have the child crowned, and for that purpose the diadem was stolen from the Castle of Wissegrad, by one of her maids of honor, who undertook the task, and succeeded. In 1441, the Empress made a less dignified use of it—she pledged it to the Emperor Frederick IV., for 2500 gulden. It was redeemed by Matthias Corvinus and taken back to Wissegrad ; from hence, after the battle of Mohac, it was again stolen, and again by a woman, in order to crown John Zapolya.—Zapolya gave it in charge to Preny, who delivered it up to Ferdinand I.; he was crowned with it 1527, and then it fell into the hands of the Turks.

As Solyman returned from the seige of Vienna, he publicly exhibited the crown to his army in Ofen, but told his soldiers that it was that of the renowned Persian ruler Nushivan ; he then sent it back to his *protege* Zapoyla, on whose death it was again given up by his widow to the Emperor Ferdinand. Rudolph II. sent the crown to Prague ; Mathias II brought it back to Presburg where in 1619 it was seized by Bethlem Gabor ; on the conclusion of the peace of Nikolsburger he gave it up to Ferdinand II. The Emperor Joseph had it brought to Vienna ; Leopold sent it again to Hungary, where it remained till the taking of Pesth by Windischgratz, when it was removed by Kossuth, and has ever since been kept at the seat of the Hungarian Government ; that being broken up and dispersed, the crown resumed its wanderings. As to what has become of it, there are many rumors ; it is said to be buried in a secret place. According to others, Kossuth has it in his personal possession, and by this time the diadem that was the gift of a pope to a saint has been stripped of its jewels to go as bribes to the Mohomedan, and the gold has terminated an almost sacred existence of eight centuries as ignominiously as a mere piece of stolen plate in the melting pot of a Jew.

M. COQUEREL.—ABBE DEGUERRY.

AT THE PEACE CONGRESS IN PARIS.

Another speaker who was listened to with pleasure was M. *Coquerel*, protestant pastor, and member of the legislative Assembly. He was appointed vice-president of the Congress. M. Coquerel has a vigorous mind, great facility of language, and the habit of speaking before large audiences. He congratulated the English and Americans that they had come to the number of 700 or 800 to avow in Paris the principle of universal peace. "Paris," said he (I give only the substance of his words) "Paris is the most military kingdom in the world. It has the noblest triumphal arch that exists, and which was erected by the greatest French captain of modern times. And yet, in this city, the friends of peace have met to proclaim their principles. There is in this conduct a generous courage, and this courage has its source in faith. Yes, the English, the Americans here present show faith in the success of their opinions, because they know that these opinions rest upon truth, and that truth, an emanation from God himself, must certainly triumph. Who pretends that the success of this cause is impossible? Impossible! and why? Christianity also, at its origin was regarded as an impossible religion, and it has conquered the world ! The abolition of slavery was judged impossible by Plato, Aristotle, and all the wise men of antiquity, and it has taken place. The overthrow of the feudal system was deemed impossible and this system has fallen ! We have in this meeting a striking proof of the progress of mankind. *Toleration* would have seemed impossible to the preceding generations, and now, our president is supported on one side by a protestant pastor, and on the other by a curate of the Roman Catholic church (the abbe Deguerry). The state of general peace will become sooner or later the normal condition of the world. God has established christianity as the religion of peace and of good will towards men. War is opposed to the will of God, and it must be extinguished forever."

When Mr. Coquerel took his seat, the Abbe Deguerry shook him cordially by the hand.—This mark of good understanding made a lively impression upon the audience.

Let us turn then to the *abbe Deguerry*. He is such a priest as you will rarely find in the ranks of Popery. His mind is cultivated ; his heart is devoted to the interests of the poor, the feeble, and the oppressed. He is highly esteemed in Paris ; but he is not in good odor with the jesuits and ultramontainists. His presence in the Peace Congress proves that he is above the narrow prejudicies of his church. While the archbishop and other Romish ecclesiastics kept aloof, Mr. Deguerry came and offered to the Americans and English, the influence of his name and reputation.

He spoke at the third and last sitting. His aim was to advocate the principles of *arbitration*, or of a *supreme tribunal*, to which should be submitted all questions affecting the reciprocal rights and duties of nations. Mr. Deguerry is an easy and flowing speaker. He had no manuscript ; His speech was extempore, abounding in happy expressions and good feeling. He said that universal peace was an *idea inspired by God*, and called to mind that the celebrated William Penn had already advocated the same principle, at the close of the seventeenth century. "I know well," he added, "that we Frenchmen, (I ask your pardon, my dear countrymen, for exposing your weaknesses)—I know well that we are impatient. We wish that an idea, as soon as it is conceived, should be realized; we forget that time is the prime minister in the council of God. Men, according to the period in which they live, are called to different destinies. Those who dig the ground and sow the seed are not always called to gather the harvest. And who of us, if he had to choose, would not prefer the sweat and toil to the enjoyment!" [N. Y. Observer.

Poetry and Ploughing Matches. The Agricultural Society at Berkshire had the good fortune to catch a poet, and they made him, as Chairman of the Committee on Ploughing, the chief judge of that branch of their exhibition.

"The Committee on the Ploughing Match are fully sensible of the dignity and importance of the office entrusted to their judgment. To decide upon the comparative merits of so many excellent specimens of agricultural art, is a most delicate, responsible, and honorable duty.

The plough is a very ancient implement. It is written in the English language p-l-o-u-g-h, and, by the Association of Free and Independent Spellers, p-l-o-w. It may be remarked that the same gentlemen can, by a similar process, turn their coughs into cows, which would be the cheapest mode of raising live stock, but it is to be feared that they (referring to the cows) would prove but low-bred animals. Some have derived the word plough from the Greek *ploutos*—the wealth which comes from the former suggesting its relation to the latter. But such resemblances between the different languages may be carried too far, as, for example, if a man should trace the name of the Alatamaha to the circumstance that the first settlers were all tomahawked on the margin of that river.

Time and experience have sanctioned the custom of putting only plain, practical men upon this Committee. Were it not so, the most awkward blunders would be constantly occuring. The inhabitants of our cities, for instance, who frequently visit the country during the fine season, would find themselves at a loss, if an overstrained politeness should place them in this position. Imagine a trader or a professional man from the capital of the State unexpectedly called upon to act in rural matters.

Plough-shares are to him shares that pay no dividends. A coulter, he supposes has somethink to do with a horse. His notions of stock were obtained in Faneuil Hall Market where the cattle look funnily enough, to be sure, compared with the living originals. He knows, it is true, that there is a difference in cattle, and would tell you that he prefers the sirloin breed to all others. His children are equally unenlightened. They know no more of the poultry yard than what they have learned by having the chicken pox and playing on a Turkey carpet. Their small amount of knowledge of wool growing is lam(b)entable.

The history of one of these summer visiters shows that his rural education must be very imperfect. He no sooner establishes himself than he commences a series of experiments. He tries to drain a marsh, but only succeeds in draining his own pockets. He offers to pay for having a compost heap carted off, but is informed that it consists of corn and potatoes in an unfinished state. He sows abundantly, but reaps little or nothing, except with the instrument he uses in shaving, a process which is frequently performed for him by other people, though he pays no barber's bill. He builds a wire fence and paints it green, so that nobody can see it. But he forgets to order a pair of spectacles apiece for his cows, who taking offence at something else, take his fence in addition, and make an invisible one of it, sure enough, in no time. And finally having bought a machine to chop fodder, which chops off a good slice of his dividends and two or three children's fingers, he concludes that, instead of cutting feed, he will cut farming, and so sells out to one of those plain, practical farmers, such as you have honored by placing on your Committee, whose pockets are not so full when he starts, but have fewer holes and not so many fingers in them.

It must have been one of those plain practical men, whose love of his pursuits led him to send in the committee the following lines, which it is hoped will be accepted as a grateful tribute to the noble art whose successful champions are now to be named and rewarded.

Clear the brown path to meet his coulter's gleam!
Lo, on he comes behind his smoking beam,
With toil's bright dew-drops on his sun-burnt brow,
The lord of earth, the hero of the plough!

First in the field before the reddening sun,
Last in the shadows when the day is done;
Line after line along the bursting sod
Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod;
Still where he treads the stubborn clods divide,
The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep and wide,
Matted and dense the tangled surf upheaves;
Mellow and dark the ridgy cornfield cleaves,
Up the steep hill-side where the laboring train
Slants the long track that scores the level plain;
Through the moist valley clogged with oozing clay,
The patient convoy breaks its destined way;
At every turn the loosening chains resound,
The swinging plough-share circles glistening round,
Till the wide field one billowy waste appears,
And wearied hands unbind the panting steers.

These are the hands whose sturdy labor brings
The peasant's food, the golden pomp of kings;
This is the page whose letters shall be seen
Changed by the sun to words of living green;
This is the scholar whose immortal pen
Spells the first lesson hunger taught to men;
These are the lines, O, Heaven-commanded Toil,
That fill thy deed—the charter of the soil!
O, gracious Mother, whose benignant breast
Wakes us to life and lulls us all to rest,
How thy sweet features, kind to every clime,
Mock with their smile the wrinkled front of Time!
We stain thy flowers—they blossom o'er the dead;
We rend thy bosom, and it gives us bread;
O'er the red field that trampling strife has torn,
Waves the green plumage of thy tasselled corn;
Our maddening conflicts scar thy fairest plain,
Still thy soft answer is the growing grain.

Yet, O, mother, while uncounted charms
Round the fresh clasp of thine embracing arms,
Let not our virtues in thy love decay,
And thy fond weakness waste our strength away.

No! by these hills, whose banners, now displayed,
In blazing cohorts Autumn has arrayed;
By you twin crest, amid the sinking sphere,
Last to dissolve, and first to re-appear;
By these fair plains the mountain circle screens
And feeds in silence from its dark ravines;
True to their home these faithful arms shall toil
To crown with peace their own untainted soil;
And true to God, to Freedom, to Mankind
If her chained bandogs Faction shall unbind,
These stately forms, that bending even now,
Bowed their strong manhood to the humble plough,
Shall rise erect, the guardians of the land,
The same stern iron in the same right hand,
Till Graylock thunders to the parting sun,
The sword has rescued what the plough-share won!

The Committee award the following prizes:

*　*　*　*　*　*　*　*

O. W. HOLMES, Chairman.

CLIMATE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Mr. J. E. Kennison, dated at San Francisco, Aug. 13, 1849, addressed to his sister in this city ;

"We arrived at this port on the 8th inst, and I must say, notwithstanding our desire to reach land, we were a little disappointed at its first appearing aspect than the city of San Francisco, as you approach it from the sea. Hills almost destitute of vegetation—sickly plants and shrubs, burnt with the intense rays of the sun, and dying for want of rain, are seen on all sides ; while the city itself consists of rough boards and canvass. The eye turns for relief from a prospect so cheerless to the harbor, which, indeed, presents a fine appearance. Here may be seen vessels from all parts of the world, many of them the most beautiful ships that I ever saw.

The climate here is, I think, as bad as has ever been represented. I do not believe there is another place on the face of the earth where the atmosphere changes so often as in San Francisco. But notwithstanding these sudden changes, and consequently prevalence of pulmonary complaints, what is very remarkable, but few deaths have occurred among the male population, though the females seem to be fated. I am almost led to believe that female strangers are certain to lose their health, if not their life, very soon in California. Under existing circumstances, this is no place for females.

In regard to J's coming out here, I should not advise him to come, unless he engages himself as a clerk or something of that kind before leaving the States, nor can I tell what goods he could bring to dispose of to the greatest advantage.—The country is full of goods of all descriptions. I can buy all kinds of articles here almost as cheap as I can at home ; still there must be a profit somewhere, or clerks could not receive the enormous salaries that they do. Clerks receive from $150 to $800 per month. They are paid this *now*, but how long this state of things will continue, I cannot predict. It is probable there will be a reaction soon.

You may now fancy us on the Sacramento river, bound to the city of the same name. This part of the country is rather pleasant. The hills and plains on both sides of the river are covered with immense herds of cattle, elks, buffaloes, antelopes, &c.

We had met with a few old Spanish residents who appeared to be very kind and hospitable.—The mosquitoes on this river exceed everything spoken of in history.

I am now bound for the mines. Reports from that region are very contradictory—some are very encouraging and some the reverse. I place but little confidence in any of them. I am resolved to go and judge for myself. One thing is certain, there is a great deal of sickness there ; but by prudence and strict temperance, I hope to escape the penalty of a violation of physical laws. Doubtless most of the illness has been caused by exposure and imprudence. I will write immediately on my arrival at the gold region. Remember me to all friends.—[New Bedford Mercury.

A TALE OF BENEVOLENCE.

While in Boston the other day, we became acquainted with a case of benevolence which ought to be recorded. A woman who had been sick, died while we were stopping with a friend near by, and we learnt from that friend, who had the blessed privilege of ministering to her wants in her last hours, the following story :

More than a year ago she was taken sick with consumption, and being unable to work, she returned to the residence of her mother, then living in Maine. But she found her condition as cheerless as her own ; she too was sick, and unable to do anything for her. She returned to Boston, called upon a mere acquaintance, a poor widow, who supported herself and family by dint of great industry, in doing what is known as 'slop work,' at the wretchedly low prices which are paid for that species of work. There the poor woman, with her child, was invited to stay, and she did so. The poor woman toiled on the harder, now that she had an addititional burden, and when she could not pay the rent of two rooms, she lived in one ; and there she watched and labored by the bedside of her friend, depriving herself of the poor comforts which she before enjoyed, to minister to the unfortunate.' The sick one died at last, and then her kind heart would not consent that she should be buried at the city expense. She was even then ready to sacrifice everything, rather than the child should remember that his mother died, and was buried only as a

'Pauper that nobody owns.'

We were glad to know that kind friends spared her the sacrifice of her feelings and her scanty means, and secured for her remains a place in a private tomb. Such disinterested benevolence as this is rare everywhere, and never found but among the *poor*. The poor alone can sympathize with the poor, in their terrible trials. We doubt if there is a man in Boston, worth his millions, who would have sacrificed *as much money* as did this poor woman, in any similar case.

[Nashua Telegraph.

PRESENT DUTIES.

Many neglect the duties immediately before them in looking out for a different or wider sphere.—This disposition is very kindly and wisely reproved in the following letter from Mrs. Sherman, the wife of an English Pastor.

"*Surrey Parsonage, Sept. 27th,* 1845.

"My dear Child,

"I rejoice to hear you have obtained a situation, and as I find the class will not meet to-morrow, on account of the teachers' meeting, I cannot help writing to you to urge upon you the necessity and duty of not allowing your burning desire to work for God, to interfere with your diligent performance of the duties of your present situation. You glorify God most diligently, and as in his sight, performing the duties devolving on you in the sphere in which it has pleased Him to place you. If your heart is so set upon a certain way of serving Him, that you fail to serve Him in any other, you prove yourself unfit to serve Him at all. I long for you thoroughly to understand this : you show your love by bearing, as well as doing his will, and by doing whatever He gives you to perform. It may be that by thus calling you to a work so different from that which you desire, He is proving and exercising you, in order to prepare you for a work of another kind. If diligent in His service, you will be diligent in serving those whom he appoints you to serve.—If your one desire is to please Him, it will make you as diligent in scouring, dusting, and sweeping, as in distributing tracts—as anxious to be as a Christian a pattern of neatness, punctuality and order, in your situation here, as if you were a missionary to the heathen ; you will labor to work well with your hands, that you may be able to work for Him in whatever way He chooses.—This is your school, where you are fitting for future life : if inefficient and inferior in your services, you are not yet qualified for superior work. Get perfect in your present occupation, whatever it may be, and this will tend to qualify you, in body and mind, for any service to which you may be called. Till you perform household duties well, you are unfit to be a valuable missionary. But do not press so much any particular path ; God knows your desire, my dear child, and says, 'It was well that it was in thine heart,' and if He sees fit, can yet give you your wish. There leave it, simply seeking to do his will. Do strive to be in every way a treasure to your employers. Cultivate great neatness and cleanliness in your work and in your appearance. All these things are pleasing to God, especially when done to please Him. God abundantly bless and teach you, and give you your heart's desire to work, to live, to die for Him, is the prayer of

"Your affectionate friend,

"Martha Sherman."

The Great Tunnel at New Hamburgh.—Having heard that a hole had been made through where this mighty work is soon to be finished, we started the other day to take a view of it.

To describe the work in proper order we would state that the tunnel itself is 830 feet long, and through solid rock. At the south end is a cut 500 feet long, 30 feet wide and 50 feet deep, all through the rock before reaching the tunnel.—Through the tunnel the passage is gloomy enough, being relieved only by the light of candles and through two shafts sunk to it, one 70 feet in depth the other 56, through which a glympse of daylight may be obtained. But emerging at the north end one other deep cut is found, nearly as formidable as that at the south, being 200 feet long and 70 deep, making the entire deep cutting through the rock all inclusive, no less than 1530 feet. One who has not seen the work can form no conception of its magnitude, and it may be put down as one of the greatest curiosities in this part of the country.

To carry on this work Messrs. Ward & Co., the contractors, now employ 400 men, keep in steady operation nine blacksmith shops with two fires each, to repair and temper tools, have 12,000 pounds of cast steel in drills and tools in constant use, and have consumed 6000 kegs of powder, of 25 pounds each, in fourteen months. The tunnel is 19 feet high and 24 feet wide where finished, and will be so all the way through.

The work goes on night and day, and with perfect system and order. The men, all of whom are sober and industrious, appear to observe as much order as their employers, and vie with them in the regularity of their operations. Hardly a loud word is spoken but every thing goes on with the steadiness of machinery, everywhere. It is a luxury to look upon such a scene as is presented upon every hand.

Messrs. Ward, Wells, & Co., have been at this job 14 months, and have accomplished an amount of work which seems almost incredible. Yet so great is their skill and perseverence that it is confidently expected they will be through in time to meet the wants of the company.—They have altogether, including the tunnel, four miles of road to finish with three miles of sea wall, but nearly all outside of the great work is completed.—[Poughkeepsie Journal.

New Engine. The Lowell Machine Shop sent one day this week to the New Haven and Northampton Railroad a twenty-five ton Locomotive Passenger Engine. It had been used for nearly a week previous on the Boston and Lowell Road, where it gave indications of superior power and speed. It has five feet double drivers, fourteen inch cylinders and eighteen inch stroke. The road on which it is to run, is now in fierce competition with the Connecticut River road.

[Lowell Courier

DEATH IN DOGVILLE.

The following canine Obituary notice is from the Pittsfield "School Day Gleaner."

Died at Canisville, on the 11th of July last Fido P., only dog of Jehoshaphat Brinkerthorpe Esq., aged 6 years and 8 months.

Although Obituaries are detestable upon common occasions, and Eulogies but vanity, and Epitaphs lies over the undistinguished ; yet when greatness and worth pass, it is fitting that they should be noticed by the historian and the poet. It is painful to record the departure of one so loved and honored as the subject of the present sketch.

From his infancy he manifested a disposition affectionate and faithful ; proving himself well worthy of his name—Fido. When only six months of age he displayed a degree of courage (in vanquishing a prodigious Rat) that would have honored an American general in the late war with Mexico ; and from that time he was the avowed foe of Rats and Mice. Among his fellow dogs he maintained a dignity truly remarkable, never mingling in foolish or mischievous sports, as dogs are wont to do.

In personal appearance he was prepossessing ; being small, but well proportioned, with a clear brindled complexion, black nose, grey eyes, and bosom and paws of snowy whiteness.

The circumstances of his death were distressing. The town was troubled by a rabid dog, and many innocent and lovely ones were consequently slaughtered. On the morning of his death he ate as usual, but was shortly after seized with spasms which, alarming the family with fear of hydrophobia, caused them to end at once the sufferings and life of dear little Fido.

He had before been afflicted with these fits, and perhaps now as formerly would have recovered, but the exigencies of the times have added another to the list of victims to *popular delusion*.

His funeral was attended by an immense multitude of sorrowing friends, and a monument appropriately inscribed is in progress of erection over his remains.

The greatest writers of the day have vied with each other in composing suitable epitaphs, and a committee has been chosen to select the best. The following are a few among the many contributed :

By Scott, 2d.

Goodness and wisdom pass away,
Talent and virtue bright;
And "every dog must have his day"
Exchanged for gloomy night.

Yet o'er the dust of him who sleeps
Within this narrow space,
How many a sorrowing puppy weeps
The noblest of his race.

By Moore, Jr.

Turn, pilgrim dog,
And drop a tear,
O'er the sad fate,
Of Fido dear.

By John Byron.

Here lies the pattern of his race,
In might beyond control;
Both Rats and Mice rued his embrace,
Alas! he's gone—poor soul.

By William Shelley.

O stranger dog, come shed a tear
O'er him who lies thus low;
Bereaved earth will never hear
Of aught like lost Fido.

By Joseph Shakspeare.

In "dull cold marble" lieth here
The earthly form of Fido dear;
Honored and loved by friends and foe,
He's gone the way all dogs must go.

Dan Tucker's Tea. The following answers were given by a matter-of-fact witness on a late trial case.

'What were the mob doing when you first saw them ?' was one of the questions asked by the district attorney.

'They was a-singin',' replied the witness.

'*Singing!*' exclaimed the public prosecutor; 'what were they singing about ?'

'I don't know, I'm sure, but they was a-singin', any-how.'

'Well, what *was* it ! What were they *singing* ! What did they seem to be *talking about* !'

'Well, *as far as I recollect*,' replied the witness, 'they was a talking about a man of the name of Mr. Tucker, who refused to come home to his tea !'

☞ Those acquainted with the comic song of "Dan Tucker, who wouldn't come home to supper" will appreciate this matter of fact man's testimony.

The ladies of Pittsburg, if we may believe one of their own papers, cannot keep their faces clean, in consequence of the coal soot which is constantly falling in the American Birmingham. When a lady's face receives a descending flake, her nearest friend *blows* it off. To wipe it off would only make bad worse, and singular to say, the greatest kindness shown by the ladies to each other, is *when they come to blows*.

The Remedy. Sam——lived on the bank of the Delaware, and was a mighty hunter, and no less mighty fisher. He was plagued with a degenerate son, who manifested no predilection for his father's interesting pursuits.—One day Sam's patience gave out entirely, and he exclaimed in the bitterness of his mortification—

"Tom, if you're not gettin' perfectly worthless ; you'll neither hunt nor fish ; *I'll be hanged if I don't send you to school !*"

☞ A young lady, correspondent of the Inquirer, complains of having too many beaux.—Neither one can get a chance to "pop the question." Poor girl !

THE JESTER.

Punch has been making a cheap excursion down the Nile. He saw the Sphinx in Egypt, 'the greatest blockhead that was ever known.' As no phrenologist has ever examined the bumps of the Sphinx, Punch recommends the British Association in Europe to hold its next sitting expressly on that head.

"I say, landlord," said a fellow who was travelling, "I shan't pay for my last night's lodging, as you said I should sleep alone.

"Well did'nt you !" queried the landlord.

"Lightning ! I had more than a thousand musquitoes for room mates, and each one had a dab at me."

"I rather guess you can afford to pay the reckoning, then, as each one gave you his share of the *bill*."

"Mother," said Jemima Spry to her venerable maternal relative, "Sam Flint wants to come a courting me to-night."

"Well, you jade, what did you tell him ?"

"Oh, I told him he might come ; I wanted to see how the *fool would act*."

A sexton out in Iowa was very indignant at a premature announcement of his death, and wrote to the editor, requesting that the error might be corrected, "that his friends might know that he was still alive and *digging*."

"Captain, dear," said a son of Erin, going on board of a vessel in the port of Cork, "are you the mate ?" "No," was the reply. "And sure you were looking so much like the cook that I thought you were the steward."

One of the Holes. Out west there has long been known, on a certain hill side, a large hole, which is not an uncommon thing in that section of country. The bank is said to have recently caved off, and left the hole *sticking out about ten feet*.

Working Twenty Five Hours. "Dey does say, that way down in Georgia, they makes poor nigga work 25 hours ebbery day.—Now, looka hea, I'se been told that a day hasn't got more nor 24 hours, an I wants you, Mr. Johnsing, to 'splanify to dis chile, how they makes em work 25 hours."

"Golly, what ignoramusses nigga you is, Scipio ; why way down dare, they make poor nigga get up one hour *afore* day—dosen't that make em 25 !"